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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1900 - SEVEN WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 302

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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MORE NEW CITIZENS

Appropriation for the Work is Well Nigh Exhausted—Commis- sioner Appointed.

The first active business in the Federal
Courts of Hawaii was transacted yester-
day when Judge Estee took up the cases
of a number of applicants for naturaliza-
tion papers. Owing to the condition of
the Federal courtrooms, Judge Estee took
advantage of the courtesy of Judge Hum-
phreys and held court in the Circuit
court room.

Naturalization matters were the only
cases considered and six new citizens were
examined and received their papers. They
were: Sydney C. V. Turner, a native of
London; J. W. Luning, who also hails
from London; Henry Cobb Adams, the
Kaneohe school teacher, who is likewise
a native of London; John Bush, a school
teacher of Kaula; and John Walker, both
of whom claim London as their birth-
place, and Thomas McFigue, who was
born in Ireland.

A number of members of the Honolulu
bar were also admitted to the bar of the
court on paying a fee of \$5. W. A. Hen-
shell was one of the applicants and it de-
veloped that he was not a citizen, al-
though he had taken out his first papers
in California some years ago, but had not
been long enough a resident of the is-
lands to complete the period necessary for
naturalization.

In his case Judge Estee
granted a special order, admitting him to
practice, but he wanted it understood
that only Americans were to be permitted
to practice in his court.

Judge Estee will hold court daily here-
after. Today he will take up a number of
applications for writs of habeas corpus
and it is likely that within the next week
or so the court will be running regularly
and that some of the admiralty matters
will come before it.

Judge Estee's courtroom is still but half
completed, and it was stated yesterday
that the appropriation for its completion
is well nigh exhausted and it may be
some time before the room is in shape
for business. The workmen are putting
up the partition which is to cut off the
courtroom from the clerk's office, and it
is said that the appropriation is so far
exhausted that the time has come when
the partition is completed, leaving nothing
for the building of the bench or the ar-
rangement or furnishing of the room or
the clerk's office.

NEELY IS A DEPUTY MARSHAL.
A. W. Neely was yesterday appointed a
Deputy United States Marshal by Mar-
shal Ray. Mr. Neely was for some time
connected with the custom house and later
has been doing some excellent work for
the Board of Health.

Marshal Ray said yesterday in regard
to the matter of the appointment of H. J.
Metz as deputy marshal for the island
of Hawaii, that he was satisfied of the
competence of Metz. He had had good
endorsements and was a competent man.
He was an American and had made a
good record in Cuba during the war.

Miss Ray, Marshal Ray's daughter, will
be one of the deputies under Chief Deputy
E. R. Hendry, who will have the direc-
tion of the office work. The places of
deputies on Maui and Kaula have not yet
been filled. There are a number of appli-
cants for these positions whose names
are under consideration.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.
W. J. Robinson has been appointed
United States Commissioner by Judge Es-
tee, and yesterday he appeared in court
and occupied the official stenographer's
seat. Mr. Robinson will have charge of
the bankruptcy work. In all likelihood,
although there is little of that class of
work necessary in the islands. He will
also be the committing magistrate for
the United States District Court.

News of Col. H. C. Cochrane.

Colonel Henry Clay Cochrane, com-
mandant of the Marine Barracks at
Boston, has been ordered to China to
take command of the United States
marine forces in that country. He will
start immediately for San Francisco
and will take passage on the Army
transport Warren, scheduled to leave
there on the 16th of August. Colonel
Cochrane has a distinguished Civil
War record, having been frequently
praised in reports for his bravery and
judgment. He is well known here hav-
ing been stationed in Honolulu for a
long time.

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED

Victim of the Anarchist Plotters.

ITALY'S SOVEREIGN KILLED WHILE DRIVING FROM A PUBLIC FUNCTION

The Prince of Naples Succeeds With the Title of Victor
Emanuel Third—Pope Celebrates Mass
For King's Soul.

MONZA, July 29.—King Humbert was
shot and almost instantly killed at 10:45
tonight by an anarchist who gave the
name of Angelo Bressi. He died at 11:30.
The assassin boldly proclaimed himself
an anarchist from Tuscany and cynically
avowed his guilt of the crime.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A cable to the
Sun from Rome says: The leading Milan
newspaper, the Corriere della Sera, thus
describes the assassination of King Hum-
bert: The King took his place on the
platform amid the tumultuous cheering
of the people. He wore civilian attire
and appeared in excellent health and spi-
rits. In distributing the prizes His Majes-
ty made a speech which he concluded by
saying: "It gives me great pleasure to
be among my own people after so long
an absence from Monza."

These, as it proved, were the last words
King Humbert uttered publicly. The dis-
tribution of prizes ended at 10:30 o'clock,
and on leaving the platform the King en-
tered the first of two four-wheeled court
carriages that were waiting and sat on
the right of Lieut. Gen. Ponzio Baglia,
chief aid. As the carriage began to move
the members of the various gymnastic so-
cieties gathered round and cheered the
King enthusiastically. His Majesty
smiling and acknowledging the demon-
stration, brought the carriage to a tem-
porary halt. It was starting again when
three revolver shots rang out. The horses
were frightened and began to rear and
almost simultaneously the people saw
that the King had fallen into the arms
of an aid, bleeding from the neck and
breast.

The murderer was instantly recognized,
and the enraged people fell upon him with
the intent intention of killing him. He
was kicked, cuffed and beaten with canes
and would not have escaped alive if the
carabinieri and members of the fire
brigade had not rushed through the crowd
and seized the culprit. They formed a
cordon around him and conveyed him to
jail amid the execrations of the crowd.

In the meantime the King was taken
with all speed to the royal castle, while
the second carriage was sent to a local
hospital for surgeons. Before these could
reach the castle the King had died.
The body was borne tenderly up the
long flight of steps and carried into the
chamber and placed on the bed. The
King's eyes opened, but he gave no signs
of life. The Queen threw herself on the
body of her husband alternately calling
to him in tones of anguish and praying
the doctors to save him. The municipal
corps of Milan half-masted its flag and
published a manifesto obituary of the
horrible tragedy. The Bourse at Rome
closed and not a shop is open.

Upon receiving the terrible news the
Archbishop of Milan hastened to Monza
and solemnly blessed the corpse.
MONZA, July 30.—Few details of the
murder of the King are available. No
special precautions had been taken. Very
few police were in attendance, and only
a small guard of soldiers was keeping the
way clear for the carriage. The King,
amid the cheers of the crowd, came out
smiling, accompanied by his aid-de-camp,
Gen. Ponzio Baglia. He had entered the
carriage and was just driving off when
the revolver shots were fired in quick
succession. Some witnesses assert that
Bressi was seen just previously waving
his hands and cheering. The first shot
wounded the King in the neck, the second,
the fatal one, pierced his heart, and the
third broke the arm of the already
dying sovereign.

The crowd was stunned by the unex-
pected scene, but speedily a rush was
made toward the assassin. He did not
attempt to escape and was roughly treat-
ed until the carabinieri formed a cordon
and secured him from the fury of the
people.

An eye witness says that immediately
after the shots were fired, the King fell
back pressing his hand to his heart. He
was instantly supported by Gen. Baglia,
who told the coachman to drive with all
speed to the castle. The King exclaim-
ed, "It is nothing, but did not utter an-
other word. Blood gushed from his
mouth.

The royal carriage covered the distance
between the gymnastic society clubhouse,
where the crime was committed, and the
royal villa at full speed, requiring but
three minutes. The King expired on the
way, and, although placed on a bed, was
dead when the doctors arrived.

coeding is already filled with flowers.
The Queen herself placed a wreath on the
bier and knelt and prayed beside the
body, and, in spite of the entreaties of
the Princes and Princesses, she refused
to quit the death chamber, which is in
charge of Count Jourri, the late King's
aid-de-camp. The expression of the dead
King's face is tranquil and even smiling.
The corpse was blessed immediately after
death.

President Carnot of France shot
while driving at Lyons, June 24,
1894.
Senor Canovas del Castillo, Pre-
mier of Spain, shot at a Spanish
watering-place, August 8, 1897.
Empress of Austria, stabbed in
the back with a knife while walking
in Geneva, September 10, 1897.
President Borda of Uruguay, shot
down on the steps of the Capitol at
Montevideo, October 28, 1897.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia,
killed by a native agitator as he
was leaving a mosque in Teheran,
May 1, 1896.
President Barrios of Guatemala,
assassinated by political opponents,
February 8, 1898.
King Humbert of Italy assassi-
nated, July 29, 1900.

ALL ITALY MOURNS THE DEAD RULER

ROME, July 30.—Thousands of tele-
grams have been received from all parts
of the country indicative of the deep sor-
row felt by the whole nation. Every-
where work was suspended today and the
business and theaters were closed. In
the principal cities the municipal authori-
ties are considering plans to honor the
memory of the murdered monarch.

At Messina, a procession marched
through the streets cheering for the house
of Savoy and the young King. At Paler-
mo an imposing demonstration proceeded
in solemn silence to the royal castle, to
express the sorrow and indignation of
the population, after which a vast crowd
cheered the new King. There were simi-
lar demonstrations in other towns.

Telegrams from all the towns and vil-
lages of Italy show that all the country
deeply mourns the dead King. Every-
where flags are half-masted and shops are
closed. All garrison towns at noon saluted
with 100 guns, while at the naval ports
mines were fired. The municipal
corps of Milan half-masted its flag and
published a manifesto obituary of the
horrible tragedy. The Bourse at Rome
closed and not a shop is open.

POPE LEARNS OF THE KING'S DEATH

BRUSSELS, July 30.—A special dis-
patch from Rome says: Mgr. Angelo di
Pietro, prefect of the Congregation of
the Council, took it upon himself to in-
form the Pope of the assassination of
King Humbert. He entered the chamber
of Leo at an early hour. The latter was
already awake.

The Cardinal cautiously first stated
that an attempt had been made upon the
life of the King, whereupon the Pope im-
mediately asked if the wound was dan-
gerous. The prelate replied, "Very dan-
gerous," but his anxious air was noticed
by the Pope, who at once divined the
truth. His emotion was such that he
was unable to speak for some time. When
his distress had passed he wished to leave
his bed and to celebrate mass for the re-
pose of the King's soul.

Later he summoned Cardinal Rampolla,
Papal secretary of state, whom he re-
quested to send a dispatch of condolence
to the Princess Clotilde, sister of the
Queen. The audiences fixed for today
were suspended.

The Pope today said mass for the re-
pose of the King's soul.

ASSASSIN BOASTS OF HIS BOLD CRIME

MONZA, July 30.—Angelo Bressi, the as-
sassin of King Humbert, boasts of his
crime and says he came from America to
kill the King. The assassin is strictly
guarded in prison. He continues to pre-
serve absolute indifference and took his
meals today without any sign of being
affected by his position. A second revol-
ver was found on the public street near
the gymnastic grounds.

Bressi had a narrow escape from death
at the hands of the enraged crowd. He
was attacked and was in a fair way to be
beaten to death when the soldiers rescued
him and took him to prison.

The assassin on reaching the guard-

room of the carabinieri, was in a pitiable
condition. His hands and arms were lac-
cerated and his clothing torn by the
angry crowd. Refusing to confess his
crime, he hanged through his clenched teeth
"Tell the Italian from America on pur-
pose to kill Humbert. I have only just
received my passport and have not even
I spent a day at Bologna, and I can
on to Milan."

A search made at his home at Prato
resulted in the finding of several compro-
miting letters from New York. One,
signed by a woman was dated June 5th.
In this letter the writer asks whether he
is ready and expresses a hope that he will
soon return.

Bressi has been absent from Prato for
six or seven years. His parents live
there, and he has a brother in an Italian
infantry regiment.

In reference to the finding of another
revolver it is asserted that Bressi had
been seen in company with a young man
in the park at Monza, near where the
King was in the habit of riding.

Bressi appeared sad and nervous
until about sunrise, but from that time
he slept soundly until noon. Bressi is young,
tall and swarthy.

The assassin's name is variously given
as Angelo and Gaetano Bressi. He was
born in Prato November 10, 1879, and is a
weaver by trade. He said he had no ac-
complices and that he committed the
crime because of his hatred of monarchi-
cal institutions. He reached Monza
July 27th.

PRINCE OF NAPLES
'SUCCEEDS TO THRONE

ROME, July 30.—The Prince of Naples,
who succeeds to the throne of Italy, was
born November 12, 1882, and entered the
army at an early age. He married four
years ago Princess Irene, daughter of
Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. The
young couple have no children. The
Prince, who will reign as Victor Emman-
uel III, is away on a yachting trip.

REGGIO DE CALABRIA, July 31.—King
Victor Emmanuel III arrived here at noon
aboard his yacht, preceded by a torpedo-
boat, which had been sent in search of
him. The King started for Rome at 1
o'clock.

LONDON, July 31.—A special dispatch
from Rome says: King Victor Emman-
uel III arrived at Brindisi today unex-
pectedly. The dispatch adds that the
young Queen fainted when she was in-
formed of the assassination of King Hum-
bert. The King and Queen started for
Monza immediately after reaching Brin-
disi.

MONZA, August 1.—The King and Queen
of Italy arrived here this evening in the
midst of a touching demonstration of
welcome to King Victor Emmanuel, two
strangers cried "Viva l'Anarchia." They
were arrested and narrowly escaped
lynching at the hands of the furious
crowd.

An Eberfeld dispatch announces the
arrest there of Giuseppe Bernardi, ac-
cused of declaring that Emperor Wil-
helm's aim to be assassinated would come
first. He denied the charge, but is be-
lieved to be an anarchist.

MONZA, August 2.—King Victor Emman-
uel III, upon arriving here, met his
mother, Queen Margherita, at the castle.
She fell into his arms weeping. The King
kissed her forehead and embraced her. Af-
terwards for an hour he, his mother and
his wife, prayed in the death chamber.
Subsequently the King received the mem-
bers of the Cabinet, the audience lasting
an hour and a quarter. All the Minis-
ters, with the exception of the Ministers
of War and Justice, who are in Rome,
took the oath of allegiance.

LONDON, August 2.—A dispatch to the
Central News from Rome says it is re-
ported that suspect Lanner has confessed
that it was he who intended to assassinate
the King or Queen as their Majes-
ties were passing through the town of
Ivrea. A suspect from New York, whose
name has not been made public, has
been arrested. It is thought he was
Bressi's companion at Monza. A minute
search has failed to discover Humbert's
will. The Quirinal will be searched for
the document, as it is almost certain he
left one.

ROME, July 31.—King Victor Emman-
uel III, in ascending the throne, has to
perform the painful duty of announcing
to the country the awful calamity which
has violently cut short the valuable life
of King Humbert. The nation, wounded
in its sincere affection for the august
dead, and in a sincere feeling of devotion
and adhesion to the dynasty, while ex-
pressing the cruel crime, will be plunged
into profound grief for the venerated

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE ENVOYS STILL ALIVE

Authentic Message From Conger.

THE BRITISH, JAPANESE AND GERMAN MINISTERS ALSO SEND WORD.

The Allies Have Begun Their Advance on Peking to
Rescue the Imperiled Diplomats—Hundreds
Held as Hostages.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the
Sun dated Tien-tsin, July 27, 4 p. m.,
via Chefoo, July 30, and Shanghai,
July 31, 9:45 a. m., says: A courier
reached here from Peking today with
a dispatch addressed to Major Waller,
commander of the American marines.
These dispatches were dated July 21st,
and were from Minister Conger and
the representatives at Peking of the
British, Japanese and German Govern-
ments. There were also several private
messages, all of which corroborated the
previous reports. The courier also re-
iterated the statements as to the bad
condition of the roads to Peking and
the numbers of Chinese who lined the
way.

Minister Conger, in his note to Con-
sul Ragsdale, says: "Since 16th, by
agreement, there has been no firing.
We have provisions for several weeks,
but little ammunition. If they con-
tinue to shell us, as they have done, we
cannot hold out long and a complete
massacre will follow. I hope relief can
come soon. We are glad to hear of the
victory at Tien-tsin, but regret the ter-
rible cost. All safe and well."

This last refers to the Minister's
family. Sir Robert Hart, Imperial
Maritime Commissioner of Customs,
sent word to Commissioner Drew and
the customs staff that he and his fam-
ily were still safe. The missionaries
report that all Peking and Yung Chow
Americans and also the Walkers, Chap-
lains, Smith, Wyckoffs, Veritys, Hob-
art, Terry and Mackan are safe at Pe-
king. All mission property has been
destroyed. This Terry has previously
been reported killed at Tsunhua. The
British officials decline to give out Sir
Claude MacDonald's message, saying
it is similar to that from the Japanese
Minister yesterday. The German mes-
sage is of the same tenor and adds that
the Chinese are keeping Minister von
Ketteler's body.

An undated message says: "Yester-
day under a flag of truce a messenger
brought a note from Yung Lu to Sir
Claude MacDonald, the British Minis-
ter, asking if he was willing to agree to
a truce. MacDonald replied that he
was willing, provided the Chinese
would cease shelling and not come near
the legations. Shelling has now ceased
and everything is quiet. There is plen-
ty of food in the shape of rice and
horses. The great danger is that the
defeated Chinese army from Tien-tsin
may enter the city. The Americans
made a gallant sortie on the night of
the 24 and hit the Chinese hard. Cap-
tain Myers of the American marines
was slightly wounded. Sir Claude Mac-

Donald, the British Minister, who was
formerly an army officer, is chief of
command of the defenses. It is reported
that the Chinese are anxious to se-
cure the advice of Sir Robert Hart as
to their future policy."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The forward
movement for the relief of the foreign
legations in Peking began Sunday,
July 29th. A message from Tien-tsin
on that date says the advance guard of
the Russians occupying the right flank
and the Japanese pushed to the river
without opposition. The expectation is
that the whole allied expeditionary
force, 20,000 men, would be on the
march by Tuesday, July 31st. Sixteen
hundred Americans and 2,300 British
are co-operating. It is proposed to fol-
low the river, using boats to carry
food, ammunition and artillery.

The telegraph office at Chefoo ap-
pears to be blocked and newspaper and
official telegrams are subject to indefi-
nite delays. Shanghai's correspondents
learn that Russians were defeated
north of Newchwang and that a body
five thousand strong is endeavoring to
relieve the force besieged at Toshi
Chow by 40,000 Chinese and numerous
guns. Four Russian steamers on the
Amur river are said to have been sunk
or damaged by the Chinese fire.

The Chinese military commanders at
Shanghai have formally notified the
foreign consuls there that the enlist-
ments now proceeding are to provide
large forces for the protection of for-
eigners, and have expressed the hope
that they will not entertain groundless
fears or suspicions, adding that the in-
crease of the army is entirely to secure
their safety.

As target practice at the Chinese
forts alarms foreigners at Shanghai,
the commanders announce, it will be
abandoned.

The smuggling of arms continues. A
junk was seized at Canton on August
1st with seventy rifles and 10,000 car-
tridges on board.

Foreigners at Macao fear an out-
break.

An imperial trade authorizes the
passing of the Bosphorus by Russian
transports with which are material
bound for China.

News Agency dispatches dated at
Shanghai, Thursday, August 2nd, say:
The ferocious Li Ping Hong, formerly
Governor of Shan Tung, has arrived at
Peking with a large following of
troops. On the way north he killed
two French priests and many hundred
converts. Li Hung Chang is alleged to
have sent a message to Peking to keep
Li Ping quiet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State
Department today issued the follow-
ing:

The State Department has received
a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, Consul at
Chefoo, dated at night on the 2nd of
August, stating that when he learned
from the Shanghai papers that doubts
were entertained of the genuineness of
the Conger cipher telegram, he wired
on the 27th to the Governor of Shan-
Tung to send him the original by
courier. The Governor at once com-
plied with his request, sending a spe-
cial postman, who by traveling night
and day for five days, made the jour-
ney which in ordinary times would
have required twelve days. He de-
livered to Mr. Fowler the original of
the Conger dispatch. It is signed by
Mr. Conger and dated the 17th of July.
It is precisely the same as the message
received at the State Department with
several words prefixed which came in
an unintelligible form to the Chinese
legation here. The dispatch in its com-
plete form says that the members of
the American legation had been be-
sieged for a month in the British legation.
Mr. Fowler has no doubt of the
genuineness of the dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State
Department makes public the follow-
ing telegrams received today, August
3rd, from the Consul-General at
Shanghai, and the Consul at Chefoo:

"SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.—Secretary of
State, Washington.—Americans left
Chefoo yesterday. Li told French
Consul today no messages will be de-
livered ministers before foreigners ad-
vancing on Peking. Two pro-foreign
members of the Tsung li Yamen be-
headed 27th for urging preservation
ministers, by Li Ping Han now com-

(Continued on Page 5.)

ON THE REEF IN DAYLIGHT

Bark Dunreggan May Be A Wreck.

DRIVES ON THE BEACH OFF DIAMOND HEAD AND FOILS ALL EFFORTS

Several Tugs Try in Vain To Pull Her To Safety—
Cargo Is Now Being Jettisoned
By Fifty Men.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Under full sail, in broad daylight, the British bark Dunreggan, a large steel vessel from London, went ashore yesterday morning off Diamond Head while rounding that point of land and approaching the harbor.

"Diamond Head Charlie," the lookout at the lighthouse, was watching her dangerous sailing with anxious interest. He was considerably surprised at seeing a vessel venture so close to shore, but would have been more surprised had she escaped going on the reef after coming so close to the land. The Dunreggan was sighted early in the morning and was bearing down as is the custom of other vessels which come from the direction of Makapuu Point. As she started to round Diamond Head she was sailing along in fine style with all sails set and a fresh breeze, when she suddenly stopped dead, her sails straining at the yards. It was immediately evident to "Diamond Head Charlie" that the big vessel had struck the reef and had gone ashore in almost exactly the same spot where the Gainsborough, now the Diamond Head, struck some time ago. The Gainsborough was the last vessel to get aground in that vicinity.

When the Dunreggan stuck hard and fast in the sand she was almost half a mile from the shore. She rolled slightly at first and then swung quickly around with her bow pointing directly out to sea. The point at which she struck is just midway between the lighthouse and the signal station. The Dunreggan is heavily loaded with cement, firebricks and fertilizer. Her cargo is consigned to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company.

The news of the accident was immediately telephoned to town by "Diamond Head Charlie," and lively scenes ensued along the waterfront. Tugs and launches and sail-boats were hastily put in readiness to hasten to the scene of the trouble, the tugs to lend assistance and earn salvage, the launches to convey interested parties to the scene and the sail-boats to carry the curious who were anxious to get a sight of the Dunreggan lying helpless on the reef, a magnificent vessel, carrying a valuable cargo, which was evidently to meet serious disaster after a long and tedious voyage from far away London.

How such a strange thing could possibly happen is something beyond the powers of explanation of the saltiest of salts on the waterfront. The charts and maps aboard the Dunreggan must surely have shown her captain his dangerous nearness to the reef upon which he struck long before the accident occurred. When the bark struck there was a stiff breeze off shore and the sky was overcast. There was a strong current shorewards.

The tug Eleu was the first boat on the scene, and the steamer Mokoli, which was working on wreckage, left on the spot where the William Carson was, for the Wilder Steamship Company, started for the Dunreggan as soon as it was evident that she was hard and fast on the reef. From where the Mokoli lay the masts of the bark Dunreggan could be seen over the lower point of Diamond Head and these aboard the little steamer came to the conclusion that she must be ashore.

Very little anxiety seemed to be displayed by Captain Honeyman of the Dunreggan, for when the tug Eleu and the steamer Mokoli made their approach, he was apparently not over-anxious for help. When the Eleu went as near to the Dunreggan as she dared and threw a line aboard, the sailors of the bark commenced hauling away on the line but were stopped by an order from Captain Honeyman, who then informed Captain Hibbs of the Eleu that he wished to make terms with the tugboat. Hibbs replied that he couldn't very well make terms just then but that he would do everything in his power to save the Dunreggan. Captain Honeyman was not inclined to look on the matter in that light, and so informed Captain Hibbs, whereupon the Eleu's men hauled in the line and the tug put back to port.

Then the little steamer Mokoli, commanded by Captain Napela, approached pretty close to the British bark and offered her help, but Honeyman declined assistance. All this time the Dunreggan was making water—slowly, to be sure, but it was impossible to ascertain the amount of damage done to her bottom, and as she was rolling a little, it was not at all improbable that the motion of the vessel on the reef might increase any damage to her plates already inflicted by the rocks.

While the Eleu and Mokoli were offering their assistance to the stranded bark, the Hawaiian Fertilizer Works people ashore, the agents for the Dunreggan were making arrangements for the Fearless to go out.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Fearless, Captain George Brokaw in command, arrived off the reef ready to show the strongest assistance which she made. As she steamed up all eyes were turned towards the British bark, which met the Fearless and Mokoli, with the tug Eleu and Captain Hibbs, who declined assistance. The tug Eleu, Captain Honeyman wanted the Eleu and Mokoli to agree to were that the matter be submitted to arbitration in the event

of the vessel being saved and that no payment was to be made should the attempt to save the Dunreggan prove a failure.

When the news of the accident reached the city, the tug Fearless was practically laid off. It was not intended by her owners to put her in commission until today, and she was lying at the Oceanic wharf with all her machinery disconnected and no steam up. The crew was engaged in giving the Fearless a general cleaning up, but, notwithstanding her condition, the Fearless got ready for active service in a wonderfully short space of time. When she started for the Dunreggan she had aboard George R. Carter, representing the consignees, and W. M. Giffard and Fred. Whitney of Wm. G. Irwin & Co. The two latter gentlemen were not going to be left behind on this first commission of their new tug in Hawaiian waters. She did splendidly, although she had a very choppy sea and was steaming against a strong breeze.

It was dangerous work for the Fearless to approach the Dunreggan, on account of her nearness to the shore. Captain Brokaw backed very slowly towards the vessel, taking soundings every few yards. Six fathoms were noted, then five, four and three and a half. By this time the tug's stern was close to the bark's bow. The wind off shore was strong and steady and the sea was unusually rough for that vicinity. The steadiness of the Dunreggan's rolling and the absence of any pitching on her part plainly indicated that she was settled down hard and fast on the reef. The bark was still pointing her bow out to sea and was gently rolling with a heavy swell. Big waves broke up against her sides, showering the wind-swept spray onto her decks. She was now carrying her mainmasts and her foretopsails. It was indeed risky work for the tug, but she had not touched bottom and she was ready to give valuable aid to the jeopardized bark.

Captain Honeyman then appeared on the after-deck and made it known to Captain Brokaw that he wished to make terms. A lively conversation ensued, rendered difficult on account of the captains having to yell at each other at the tops of their voices. Brokaw yelled that the Dunreggan had better get a hawser as quick as possible if he wanted to get off the reef. But Honeyman persisted in making a bargain. Brokaw asked what terms were wanted. Honeyman wanted to know what would be charged. The captain of the tug shouted that he would pull the Dunreggan off for \$20,000. The bark's captain offered to submit the matter to arbitration after the vessel was saved. This was agreed to. But Honeyman also wanted it plainly understood that in the event of the bark not being saved there was to be no payment. Captain Brokaw agreed that if he didn't pull her off he wouldn't charge a cent. Not satisfied with all this, Honeyman called three of his crew to witness the agreement and again shouted out the terms. Captain Brokaw agreed for the second time and threw the Dunreggan a line.

It was the work of only a few moments to get a heavy hawser over the side and not many minutes afterwards the powerful tug was pulling away at the big bark for all she was worth. The hawser was made fast around the foremast of the vessel and the tug started pulling on the port side. When the hawser became taut the Fearless came to a stop. All steam was put on but still the heavily freighted bark didn't budge. She kept up her steady rolling and sometimes appeared to be coming around, but she always returned and Captain Brokaw realized that he had a hard task ahead of him. The Dunreggan did nothing more than burn up a little sand. Sand covers some parts of the coral reef off Diamond Head. The bark seemed, if anything, to be settling deeper.

Not long after 12 o'clock noon the Fearless hoisted a signal for another tug "Diamond Head Charlie" telephoned this fact to the agents in town and about 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Eleu was once more on her way out to the Dunreggan. Not long afterwards the Fearless hoisted another signal reading "How much water shall we have at high water?" Charlie could not answer the signal because he had no flagpole and hasn't had one for years.

Early in the afternoon it was seen that the two tugs would have a tough time of it pulling the bark off the reef, if, indeed, they succeeded in saving her at all. It was realized also that the cargo would probably have to be discharged before anything could be done successfully.

Steamer J. A. Cummins, returning from the other side of the island, was also willing to lend assistance, but this was not desired, and the Cummins steamed into port. It was expected that at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the high tide would help the Dunreggan off the reef, but it didn't, and the vessel remained in the same hard and fast position, except that she had evidently gotten in closer to the shore.

About 2 o'clock the United States tug Itouqua went out to the scene and stood by ready to give assistance. Later a boat left the Dunreggan carrying a line to the Itouqua. The Itouqua did not pull for a long time but finally joined in with the Fearless after the Eleu had gone home, and did some big pulling for awhile. Not more than two tugs at a time

could be used in the attempt to save the bark. The agents of the Dunreggan, however, were not discouraged. They were confident that the bark would be saved. The agents of the Dunreggan, however, were not discouraged. They were confident that the bark would be saved. The agents of the Dunreggan, however, were not discouraged. They were confident that the bark would be saved.

Early in the afternoon the Dunreggan had taken every stitch of canvas. At 3 o'clock she was no better off than she was when she first struck. The big steel vessel steadily rolling close by the shore, backed by the towering, rugged mass of Diamond head, and the tugs Fearless and Eleu, under full steam, pulling with all their might, the Eleu nearest to the bark, the Fearless leading in the pull, made a lively picture with the powerful, white Itouqua hovering near. Many people had assembled on the shore to watch and await developments. Hacks and buggies and bicycles could be seen near the light house and the people themselves could be easily seen from where the Dunreggan lay stranded on the reef. The Advertiser launch went alongside one of the boats from the Dunreggan and it was learned from the sailors that the vessel had eight feet of water in her stern and that the water was gaining at the rate of about three inches an hour. At that rate the bark has now—2 o'clock Thursday morning—almost eleven feet of water in her stern. The sailors seemed to think there was very little chance of getting the bark off unless a good portion of the cargo was jettisoned. They would have very little to say concerning the matter beyond this, except that a small portion of the cargo had already been thrown overboard.

At 6:30 o'clock the steamer John A. Cummins left the harbor with fifty men aboard to jettison the Dunreggan's cargo. Scarcely forty minutes afterwards she was near the bark. Then she was started about the vessel. The sea was very rough and it was a difficult matter to put men aboard and occupied considerably time. About sundown the Eleu left the scene and returned to port followed shortly afterwards by the Itouqua.

The Fearless was left alone to do the tugging and is still pulling away with all steam up, consuming coal at a rapid rate and yet making no impression on the Dunreggan. The bark is closer in-shore at present than when she first struck. "Diamond Head Charlie" reports her not more than a quarter of a mile off the beach. The continued tugging of the Fearless may at least save the vessel from being carried by the strong current closer to the shore. At any rate, the Fearless is still at it and is likely to keep up her work until the bark is saved or the tug's fuel gives out.

Paul Isenberg, whose residence commands a view of the scene of the accident, says that early yesterday morning he was greatly surprised at the strange action of the Dunreggan in coming in-shore. He did not wonder when she struck the reef, and cannot imagine why it was that her captain sailed so dangerously close.

It was 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning when the Dunreggan was sighted off Koko Head. She is 146 days from London and is a bark of 1,477 tons register, built in England in 1892 for T. C. Guthrie. Her draught is 20 feet.

WILL NOT DIE

With His Throat Almost Severed
The Native Eats Through
His Wound.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Pueo, the native who killed his wife, still remains in the land of the living despite the fact that a big orifice opens into his neck through which one might put his hand.

Not since the night of the murder has Pueo opened his mouth. Neither has he taken in a breath through his mouth or nose. It is a physical impossibility for him to do so. His eyes significantly tell the story that he still retains life although his head is nearly severed from the trunk. On the night of the tragedy when Pueo was laid out on the operating table at the Queen's Hospital, Supt. Eckard turned over the apparently almost lifeless form, Pueo for the first time showed unmistakable signs of strong vitality by attempting to wrench himself from his grasp. Then the horrible nature of Pueo's wound was first ascertained. He had sufficient strength to throw his head far back while straining in the strong grasp of the attendants. His struggles caused the severed arteries to pour out more blood and almost caused him to choke as the fluid ran into the open windpipe. As far back as the spine the interior of the neck could then be seen, showing that nothing but the spine itself had withstood the determined gashes which Pueo inflicted upon himself.

Several times Pueo made his strong attempts to break loose from the attendants, and each time the strain caused the blood to flow afresh and then his head sank down over the rubber pillows. Dr. McDonald, who had been hastily called in by Supt. Eckard, examined Pueo at that time, cleansed the wound, and then stated that the man would die inside of an hour. Indeed, it seemed at times that Pueo was undergoing the death struggle—strange, rattling noises came from the opening in the neck, while his eyes were rolled about in agony.

As stated in yesterday's Advertiser, Dr. Wood says that stitching the wound is out of the question. Many of the smaller arteries are severed, the muscles which gave action to the jaw and face are of no further use, or paralyzed. This being the case, the stitching of the orifice would cause almost immediate strangulation. The orifice is so wide and the edges drawn back to such an extent that it cannot be closed satisfactorily, as Dr. Wood fears that the man would make a movement and tear them out. As the jaw muscles are paralyzed, Pueo could not receive nourishment through the mouth, and will continue to breathe through his neck until such a time when other measures can be taken to put his anatomy back into its normal condition, if he continues to live at all.

Yesterday Pueo received his first meal since Monday night. He ate three raw eggs and drank a quart of milk. The process was simple. A tube was placed in the oesophagus and regular mouthfuls of the food and liquid poured into his artificial mouth, and thus conveyed to his stomach. He breathes with considerable regularity.

Pueo was reported last evening from the hospital as being in sound slumber and resting peacefully, and in fact sleeping much better than many other patients.

NEVER KNOWN CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY TO FAIL.

Rev. J. M. Tingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for H. I.

CHINATOWN FIRE CLAIMS

Will Government Pay
Them?

MERCHANTS WANT TO KNOW

Chamber of Commerce Passes Resolution on the Subject—
Officers Elected.

The Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting yesterday morning. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. The matter of the fire claims against the Government caused by the sanitary fires ordered by the Board of Health was heard. Mr. F. M. Swanzy asked as to the present status of the claims and a general discussion of the whole question of the Government's liability in the matter was brought out.

J. B. Atherton said in response to Mr.



JAMES G. SPENCER.
Re-Elected Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce.

Swanzy's question that the Government had washed its hands of the matter leaving it for the next Legislature to decide.

Mr. Swanzy asserted that some lawyers had given their opinion as to the strength of the claims against the Government intimating that the Government was liable for the claims in any sense. Personally he said he did not care what the attorneys had to say in regard to the matter. The whole thing to him savored of the Government's becoming angry at the claimants and those pushing the claims, and stopping action.

The commercial interests of Honolulu and the Islands in general had sustained a great loss in Chinatown and elsewhere and he felt it was the bounden duty of the Chamber of Commerce as a body to make a thorough investigation. While allowing such important matters at home to drag along, the Government was sending representatives to the Paris and other expositions, which he considered was entirely unnecessary.

He offered resolution to the effect that the Chamber of Commerce make a direct inquiry of the Government as to what action, if any, it intended to take relative to an adjustment of the fire claims. Furthermore the Chamber of Commerce should make an inquiry as to whether the Governor intended to convene the Court of Claims. According to Mr. Egan the change of Government to a Territory made all previous action in regard to the formation of the Court of Claims as first composed.

The presiding officer, W. M. Allen, stated that the Court of Claims was prevented from holding its sessions as ordered by the Governor by the refusal of the Council of State to make appropriations of funds for its maintenance.

Mr. Swanzy made another appeal for his resolution, speaking strongly in favor of the motion to ask a reply from the Government. Mr. Atherton offered an amendment that all reference to the Court of Claims in the resolution be omitted. Mr. Swanzy refused to accept the amendment and asked that the resolution as a whole be passed. The amendment however was carried and the resolution thus amended was voted upon favorably.

W. F. Allen, vice-president, presided at the meeting, of which James G. Spencer was secretary. Others present were J. B. Atherton, F. M. Swanzy, F. A. Schaefer, H. A. Parmelee, C. L. Wright, J. J. Egan, H. A. Isenberg, A. B. Wood, J. P. Cooke, S. E. Damon.

Mr. Allen stated that President T. Rain Walker was unable to attend the meeting on account of illness.

For the ensuing year the following officers were elected. President, W. F. Allen, vice-president, J. F. Hackfeld; secretary and treasurer, James G. Spencer; arbitration committee, J. F. Hackfeld, C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton and H. E. Wally.

Secretary Spencer read the treasurer's report for the past year in which a balance of \$2,461 was shown to be on hand and receipts for the entire year \$1,107.

The secretary's report was also read showing that outside of the regular and annual sessions, six special meetings had been called. Included in his

report were those of Ed. Towse and Daniel Logan, representatives who had been sent to the Omaha Exposition last year. Among other matters attended to by the Chamber of Commerce was the appointment of Wm. G. Irwin, as commissioner to the Paris Exposition; the appointment of W. O. Smith to represent the commercial interests of Hawaii at Washington during the last session of Congress; a collection of a sum amounting to \$250 for the widow and family of General Naughton; and the general work of the organization while the plague was in progress.

Mr. Atherton moved that the reports of all officers be accepted and the thanks of the organization tendered them for their services. This was unanimously carried.

As so many calls have been made for the use of the room belonging to the Chamber of Commerce it was voted that in future a rental be charged to corporations or political bodies desiring to make use of it.

GOES TO ASYLUM.

Rita Tewksbury Committed for the Third Time Yesterday.

Rita Tewksbury was yesterday committed for the third time to the insane asylum and during the afternoon was conveyed there for safekeeping. Judge Wilcox signed the commitment paper. The lady whose name figured quite prominently in a Circuit Court action to quiet title to valuable land on School street, has not been of sound mind since the land in question was sold by

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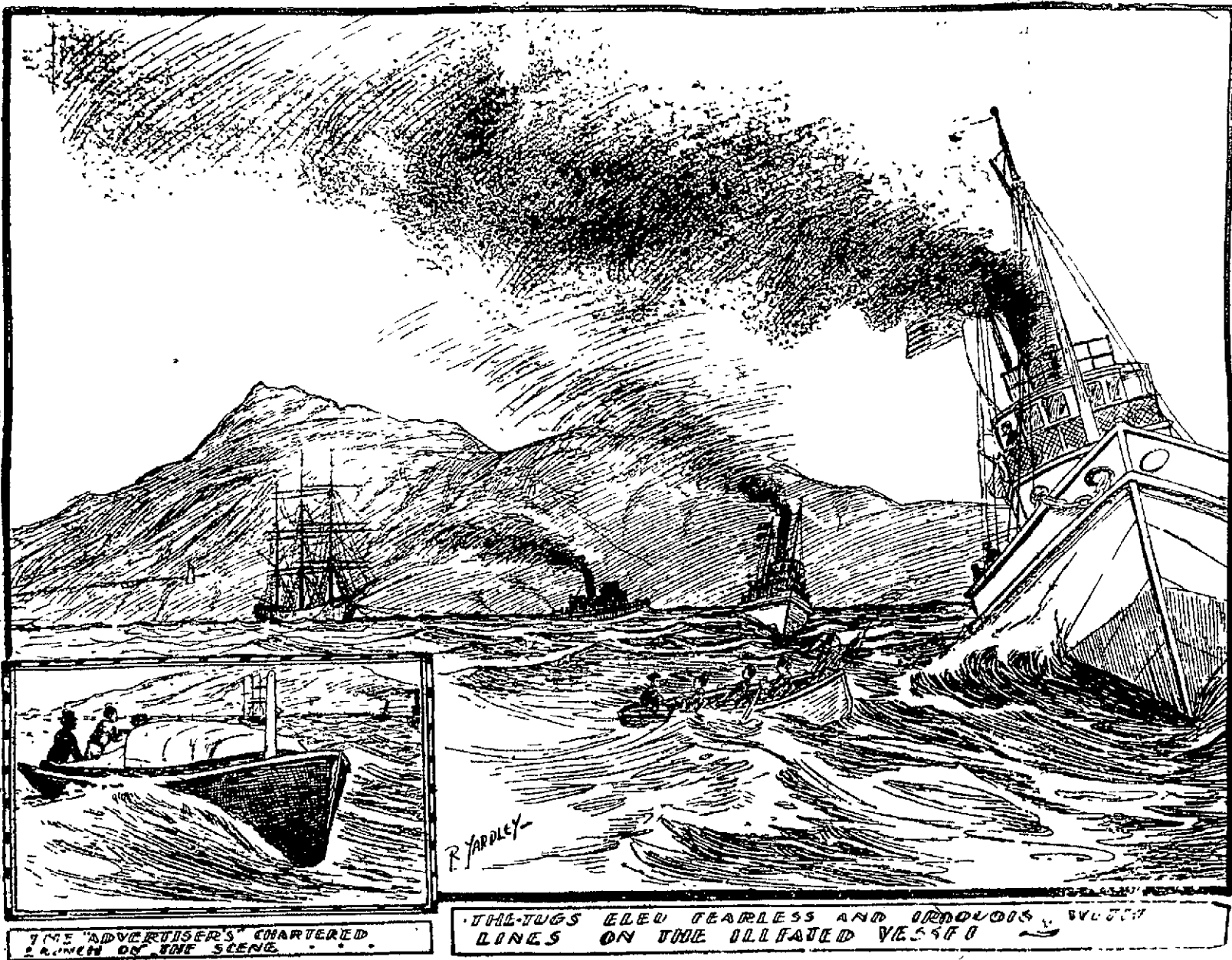
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DUNREGGAN SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK AND SAFE AT FISHMARKET WHARF



THE British bark Dunreggan was pulled off the reef within a quarter of a mile of the Fishmarket wharf at ten minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the united efforts of the tugs Fearless, Eleu and Ironquols. The Fearless, Captain Gilbert Brokaw, the tug which first got hold of the Dunreggan on Wednesday, was the tug which towed the big steel bark safe into port and shoved her comfortably up alongside the old Fishmarket wharf. The Fearless, once she got hold of the Dunreggan, never let her go, but held on from Wednesday morning, shortly after the bark went aground, until she was brought into port. Captain Brokaw knew there was something like \$20,000 at the end of the hawser and held on with the tenacity of a famished bulldog.

As the Fearless came through the channel about 6 o'clock last night with the Dunreggan in tow, the red paint below the tug's water line could be seen in generous quantities, showing clearly how nearly her coal supply was exhausted.

It was quite a sight, the coming of the close-called bark into the harbor. People crowded to the edges of the wharves and gazed. They were anxious to know how big a hole the vessel had in her bottom and if Captain Dixon had handed over the \$20,000 in good, cold British gold to the rescuing tug's captain.

As above stated, the tug Fearless kept up her pulling at the Dunreggan all Wednesday night and right up to the time when she came off. Yesterday afternoon the United States tug Ironquols went out again and got a line to the Dunreggan and pulled away with the Fearless. The position of the bark had changed somewhat about 11 o'clock in the morning and hopes were entertained then of getting her off the reef at the next high tide, about 3 o'clock. Not long before the time of high tide, Captain Macaulay, commanding the tug Eleu temporarily, towed the ship Dringo out to sea. When he let the Dringo go it suddenly dawned upon him that the Dunreggan would never get off the reef without the Eleu's help. So, heading the tug for the scene of disaster, he gave the chief the signal for full speed and hurried through the water in good shape. Arriving off Diamond Head, he observed the efforts of the Fearless and Ironquols had not yet proved successful. Backing in close to the bark on the reef, he hoisted a heaving-line aboard the Dunreggan. Captain Dixon was on the point of suggesting terms but changed his mind and in a few minutes the Eleu was pulling with the rest. The Fearless, the Ironquols and the Eleu tugged away together for nearly an hour, when suddenly the big bark gave a jump forward of about three feet and then hesitated. Again she moved with a quick jerk, as if the greedy reef were loth to part with her so soon and were holding her back from deep water and safety. Once more her keel felt motion, not sudden and convulsive this time but slow and sure. The men on

the tug saw her coming and the tugs strained every effort to pull her off. They were rewarded. She came, riding off the dangerous reef as easily and gracefully as slipping off an iceberg. Captains Brokaw, Fond and Macaulay of the Fearless, Ironquols and Eleu felt joyful sensations of success. They had pulled her off. She was safe, and now for a little matter of ready cash. Captain Dixon gazed over the side and saw the bark moving; gave a sigh of relief and scribbled a few figures hastily in his note-book.

Captain Macaulay brought the Eleu into port first. "I've got something to say about the saving of the British bark," he shouted. "The Eleu pulled her off—helped to do it. I should say." Then came the Ironquols—the sturdy, strong, modest, white Ironquols. She never said a word but she got an awful pull—when she pulled. And last came the Fearless with the Dunreggan coming along sulkily behind at the end of the Fearless' hawser. Captain Brokaw hitched up his trousers, cast a look of pride over his tug and simply beamed with delight. He had a right to beam—scarcely here a week, the Fearless tumbled into a small fortune.

When seen by an Advertiser reporter aboard the Dunreggan, Captain G. N. Dixon had the following to say: "When the bark struck I was two miles off-shore and away outside where the charts show reefs. The chart must be wrong. The place where I struck is some distance from the place where the bark lay just before she was pulled off."

"Yes, we jettisoned some cargo, of course, but I can't say how much. Some of the men put on board last night to help chuck it overboard, when they started to get up a lot of boxes which came first from the main hatch, thought that the boxes contained gin. Do you know those fellows were awfully disappointed when they found it was olive oil. I can't answer half your question; I don't know the answers to them. What's that? I don't remember—I didn't count—I can't say now. I haven't said half the things I've been reported as saying."

It is thought that about 100 tons of the cargo was jettisoned Wednesday night and yesterday. When the Dunreggan got up to the surface she had about twenty inches of water in her hold and was not gaining much, if anything, on the pumps. The pumps have been manned ever since she first leaked, and are going yet.

Yesterday morning Captain Dixon called for a board of survey and one was appointed, consisting of Captain Williamson of the British bark Woolahara, Captain Thompson of the British ship City of Hankow and Captain Jackson of the British ship Halewood. These captains were taken out to the Dunreggan in Barker's launch. Captain Dixon has never before met with disaster during his many years at sea.

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED

(Continued from Page 1.)

memory of a good, brave and magnanimous King, the pride of his people and the worthy perpetrator of the traditions of the house of Savoy, by rallying with unshakable loyalty around his august successor. Italians will prove by their deeds that their institutions do not die."

Queen Margherita has invited Verdi to compose a requiem mass. If he declines, Mascagni will be commissioned. Late this evening it is reported that the body of King Humbert will be brought here on Sunday. Queen Margherita desired to accompany the remains.

Emperor William has notified the Government of his intention to attend the funeral.

A dispatch of condolence has been received from Li Hung Chang.

MONZA, July 31.—The formal act of recording the death of King Humbert was drawn up at 1 o'clock this morning in the King's bedroom. It was witnessed by Count Rudini, former Minister, and the royal household, the President of the Senate and the Secretary for the Crown. The Ministers and other officials were present.

The body of King Humbert, dressed in black, lies today on the bed ordinarily used by him. Around the massive canopy holding burning tapers at the foot and head of the bed are flowers placed by Queen Margherita, who passed the long hours of the night in prayer by the bed in which the body lies. Father Bignami, the court chaplain, is in immediate charge of the bier. The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan has ordered a requiem mass in all the churches in his diocese.

Enormous numbers of telegrams and letters of condolence continue to arrive.

PLOT ORIGINATED IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the World from Florence says The World's correspondent has just returned from Prato, where he obtained a detailed account of the antecedents of Gaetano Bresci, or Bresel, the slayer of King Humbert. Bresci was born November 10, 1859, in Colano, a mile from Prato, a manufacturing town of 15,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated fifteen miles north of Florence. He began work as a shoemaker, but studied in the technical school at Prato for a time, and thus became a weaver, which occupation he followed for eight years at a large factory in Prato.

After the strike in 1892 he left Prato and went to work in the Uniflora factories at Florence. A year later he returned to Prato, where he was employed in the Ze-

WHERE THE PLOT WAS INCUBATED

NEW YORK, August 2.—Detectives have found the room in which it is claimed that the plot to kill King Humbert was formed. It is on the second floor of a West Hoboken (N. J.) resort for anarchists, and is in the heart of the Italian settlement. The place has not been known as a meeting place for anarchists. There have been no public meetings held there and the room where the men met was kept for the most secret conference purposes.

These detectives say they learned last night from socialists who attended a meeting at the place that less than four months ago two Italians, a man and a woman, arrived in Hoboken, and an important conference was held in this room. At the conference there were anarchists from New York, Brooklyn, the Italian colony in Philadelphia, and from Paterson and West Hoboken. This socialist

ITEMS GLEANED FROM TRAGEDY

The wife of Bresci, the assassin, is destitute in Hoboken. Pennsylvania anarchists rejoice over the murder of King Humbert. It is said that King Humbert's insurance policy aggregated \$7,000,000. Two unsuccessful attempts had previously been made to kill Humbert. The United States will investigate the anarchist groups in this country. The new King is a man of considerable force who is popular in the army. Monza, the scene of the assassination, is a summer resort about nine miles from Milan. On the public appearance of Victor Emmanuel III the Reds raised the cry of anarchy. Antonio Lanza, a complice of Bresci, says it was intended to kill Queen Margherita also. Italy has the strong sympathy of

England in return for her moral support in the Boer war. Bresci is said to have gone to Barcelona last spring to kill the Spanish Minister of the Interior. Police carelessness cost Humbert's life. No precautions were taken after warnings had been received. Baron Fava, who heard the news at Seabright, N. J., said: "I am shocked and deeply grieved. King Humbert was a good man and loved by all his people." Arrangements have been made to place the whole country under martial law if the revolutionary party assert themselves. This is the gravest crisis that ever confronted the monarchy, but the Vatican authorities are said to have given assurances that they will use all their influence to assist the established order of things. The new King is neither mentally nor physically of great account. A strong man is needed to meet the perils of the hour. A cable to the Sun from Rome, says: Queen Margherita has sent the following reply to a telegram of sympathy from Cardinal Prisco, Archbishop of Naples: "May God hear your prayer that I be given strength to bear up against my troubles. How great my sorrow is. My heart finds no comfort, no consolation to mitigate my misfortune, except in divine grace and resignation." The message is signed: "Margherita, a desolate woman."

GRIEF IN HONOLULU

Editor Advertiser. Permit me to state through your columns that the flag of the Italian Consulate here will be hoisted at half mast on Friday, the 10th of August, in commemoration of the sad and untimely death of His Majesty Umberto, King of Italy, and also to request the Federal officers and the Territorial Government, as well as the foreign Consuls here in like manner to join in this expression of grief and sympathy.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
F. A. SCHAEFER,
Consul for Italy

Hawaii Merchandise

NEW YORK, July 27.—The board of classification of the United States General Appraisers today announced its decision in a test case regarding the right of the Government to assess merchandise imported from Hawaii, and overruled the protest of the importers, W. H. Crossman & Brothers, and affirmed the assessment of the duty by the Government.

The decision covers the passage of the resolution of Congress on July 2, 1898, admitting Hawaii and the passage of the law declaring Hawaii a United States territory.

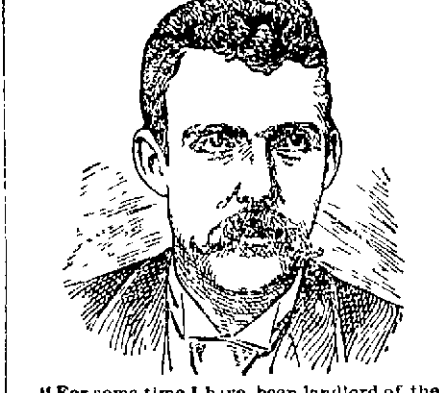
The status of Hawaii since it became a United States territory of the United States was passed upon.

Arthur Philip L. Weaver and daughter last evening the arrival of

Supe Cupe

For General Weakness.

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system. Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.



"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it.

To cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and sick headache, there is no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE ENVOYS STILL ALIVE

(Continued From Page 1.)

manding troops Peking. He ordered Pao Ting massacre. "GOODNOW," (Signed)

CHEFOO, afternoon, August 2.—Secretary of State, Washington.—Just received telegram from Governor of Shan Tung requesting me to transmit to you the following:

"Have just received telegram dated July 30th, Tsung li Yamen stating various ministers, the German legation and others (foreigners) all well, not in distress. Provisions were repeatedly sent. Relations most friendly. Now conferring as to proper measures to protect various ministers to Tien-tsin for temporary shelter, which conference will soon be ended.

(Signed) "YUAN, Governor. "FOWLER."

ADVANCE OF ALLIES SAID TO HAVE BEGUN

BRUSSELS, August 1.—M. de Faverave, minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the following dispatch, dated Shanghai, August 1, from M. de Cartier de Marchienne, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, now acting as Charge d'Affaires of Belgium at Shanghai:

"The allies are marching on Peking. They are eighteen miles from Tientsin, and should reach Peking in eight days. All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner inclosure of the Imperial city."

TIENTSIN, July 26, via Chefoo, July 30, and Shanghai, August 1.—The American commandant received orders from Washington today not to delay the advance on Peking. He was a.s. informed that heavy reinforcements are en route.

Great activity is noticeable at the Japanese headquarters. Transport preparations are being hurried. It is exceedingly unlikely that either the Japanese or the British intend to be left behind, though the British preparations are a long way from completeness. The Japanese organization, on the other hand, excites the admiration of all. The total strength of the allies here is 17,000. Re-enforcements are arriving daily.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A cable to the Sun, dated Tientsin, July 28, says: It is reported that the Japanese vanguard has been captured in the march on Peking, and 150 of them killed or wounded.

The Russians are reported to have captured some forts ten miles from Tientsin, in the direction of Peking. Ten thousand Chinese who were garrisoning the forts fled.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A cable to the Herald from Shanghai says: Trustworthy information reaches me that Chinese troops are steadily advancing northward from the Yang-tse Valley, and also from the north and may attack and flank the European armies.

SHANGHAI, August 1.—The allies advanced toward Peking today. It is estimated that the expedition numbers 20,000 men of all arms, with 170 guns. It is hoped to reach Peking by August 12th.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A cable to the Sun from London says: A dispatch to the Central News from Tientsin, dated July 27, says a courier who left Peking on July 23d reports the legations still besieged and that the situation was unchanged. The Imperial troops who had been ordered to resist the allies, were deserting in large numbers. Severe punishments had been ordered for captured deserters. It being hoped by this means to deter others from deserting. The Boxers were gaining many recruits, but most of them were boys and youths.

A Central News dispatch from Taku, dated July 27th, says that a British States cavalry from Manila is due to arrive at Taku on July 28th.

LONDON, August 2.—A Telegram version of the message from the British legation at Peking, from Sir Claude MacDonald of July 28, describes him as saying: "We are provisions for many weeks, but the ammunition."

LONDON, August 3 1:45 a. m.—No word comes this morning regarding the fortunes of the comparatively small body of troops believed to be fighting their way toward Peking. The silence is probably due to diligent censorship rather than lack of developments.

Corporation Notices.

NAHIKU ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

The 4th ASSESSMENT of 10 per cent or \$2.00 per share due June 20th, 1900, with interest from July 20th 1900, will be delinquent on the 1st day of October, 1900 according to resolution adopted by the stockholders at a special meeting held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 31st day of July, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,

Treasurer Nahiку Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2139

SPECIAL NOTICE

Olaa Sugar Co., Assessable Stockholders.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS, notice is hereby given that the 12th assessment heretofore advertised as of 0 per cent due and payable on the 2nd of August, has been reduced to 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share, due and payable from the 10th day of August, 1900, and delinquent October 10th, 1900, penalty of 1 per cent per month from Sept. 10th, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2139

OLAA ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

The 10th Assessment of 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share on the above company's stock is now delinquent, interest of 1 per cent being charged from July 1st, 1900.

The 11th Assessment of 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share was due July 1st, 1900, and is now paying interest of 1 per cent from August 1st, 1900.

The 12th Assessment of 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share has been levied to become due and payable on the 10th day of August, 1900, delinquent October 10th, 1900.

All of the above are payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2139

KIHEI ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

The 7th Assessment of 10 per cent or \$5.00 per share of the above stock was due on the 1st day of June, 1900. The stock not paid is now delinquent and will shortly be sold according to by-laws of the company.

The 8th Assessment of 5 per cent or \$2.50 per share is due today, the 1st of August, 1900, interest will be charged from the 1st day of September and will be delinquent on the 30th day of September, 1900.

The 9th Assessment of 5 per cent or \$2.50 is levied to become due on the 1st day of September, 1900, delinquent 31st day of October, 1900, payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Kihel Plantation Co.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2139

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office.

In re Dissolution of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited.

Whereas, The James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such case made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been, or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before Thursday, the 4th day of October, 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capital Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, June 25, 1900.
2139—Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office.

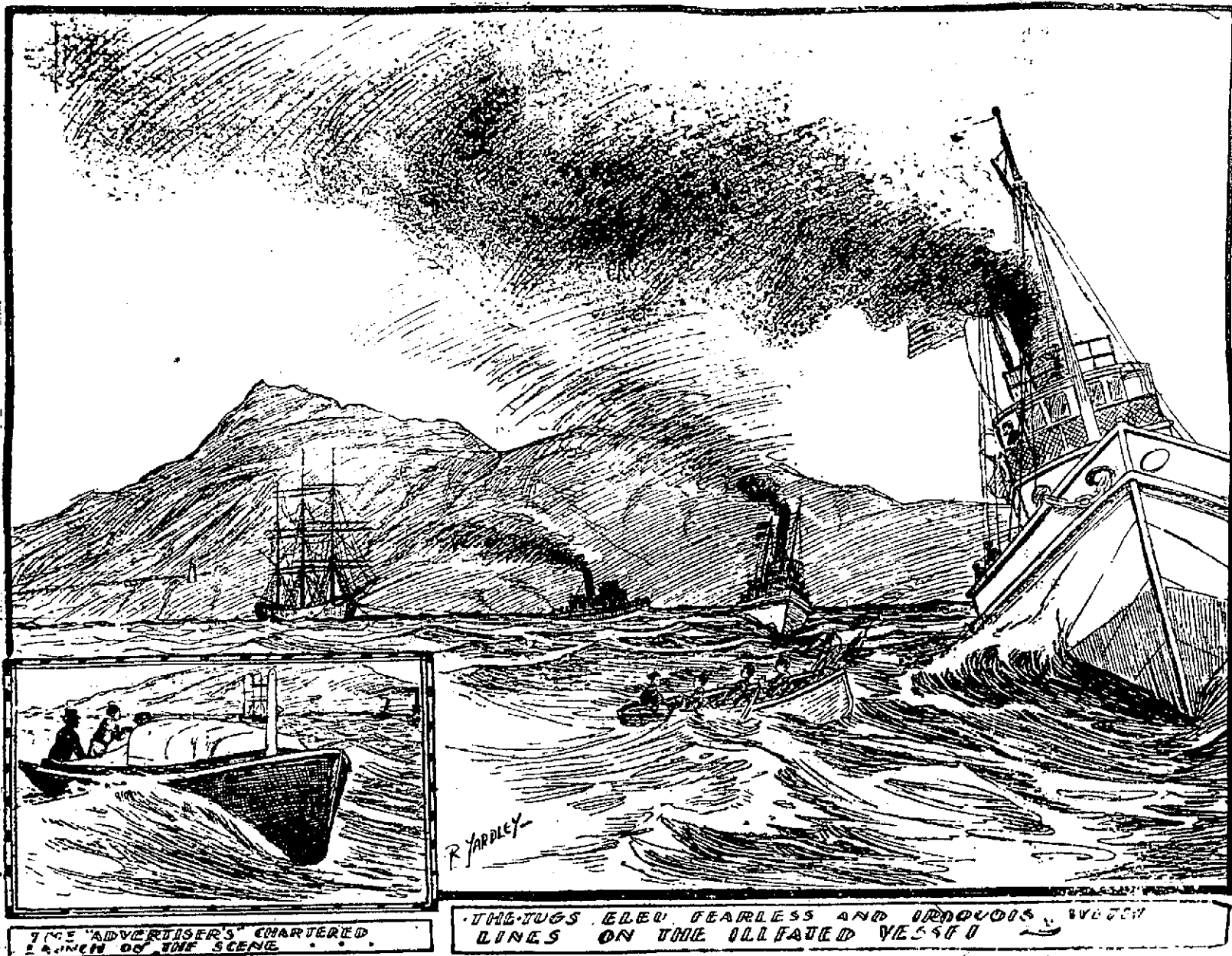
In re Dissolution of the Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd.

Whereas, The Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd., a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such case made and provided duly filed in this office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before Thursday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900 and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Capital Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treas. Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu August 1, 1900. 2139

DUNREGGAN SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK AND SAFE AT FISHMARKET WHARF



THIS British bark Dunreggan was pulled off the reef within a quarter of a mile of the lighthouse at Diamond Head at ten minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the united efforts of the tugs Fearless, Eleu and Iroquois. The Fearless, Captain Gilbert Brokaw, the tug which first got hold of the Dunreggan on Wednesday, was the tug which towed the big steel bark safe into port and shoved her comfortably up alongside the old Fishmarket wharf. The Fearless, once she got hold of the Dunreggan, never let her go, but held on from Wednesday morning, shortly after the bark went aground, until she was brought into port. Captain Brokaw knew there was something like \$20,000 at the end of the hawser and held on with the tenacity of a famished bulldog.

As the Fearless came through the channel about 6 o'clock last night with the Dunreggan in tow, the red paint below the tug's water line could be seen in generous quantities, showing clearly how nearly her coal supply was exhausted.

It was quite a sight, the coming of the close-called bark into the harbor. People crowded to the edges of the wharves and gazed. They were anxious to know how big a hole the vessel had in her bottom and if Captain Dixon had handed over the \$20,000 in gold, cold British gold to the rescuing tugs.

An above stated, the tug Fearless kept up her pulling at the Dunreggan all Wednesday night and right up to the time when she came off. Yesterday afternoon the United States tug Iroquois went out again and got a line to the Dunreggan and pulled away with the Fearless. The position of the bark had changed somewhat about 11 o'clock in the morning and hopes were entertained then of getting her off the reef at the next high tide about 5 o'clock. Not long before the time of high tide, Captain Macaulay, commanding the tug Eleu temporarily, towed the Dunreggan would never get off the reef without the Eleu's help. So, braving the tug for the scene of disaster, he gave the chief the signal for full speed and hurried through the water in good shape. Arriving off Diamond Head, he observed the efforts of the Fearless and Iroquois had not yet proved successful. Backing in close to the bark on the reef, he gave a heaving-line aboard the Dunreggan. Captain Dixon was on the point of suggesting terms but changed his mind and in a few minutes the Eleu was pulling with the rest. The Fearless, the Iroquois and the Eleu were pulling together for nearly an hour, when suddenly the big bark gave a jump forward of about three feet and then hesitated. Again she moved with a quick jerk, as if the greedy crew were loth to part with her so soon and were holding her back from deep water and safety. Once more her keel felt motion, not sudden and convulsive this time but slow and sure. The men on

the tug saw her coming and the tugs strained every effort to pull her off. They were rewarded. She came, gliding off the dangerous reef as easily and gracefully as slipping off an iceberg. Captains Brokaw, Pond and Macaulay of the Fearless, Iroquois and Eleu felt joyful sensations of success. They had pulled her off; she was safe, and now for a little matter of ready cash. Captain Dixon gazed over the side and saw the bark moving; gave a sigh of relief and scribbled a few figures hastily in his note-book.

Captain Macaulay brought the Eleu into port first. "I've got something to say about the saving of the British bark," he shouted. "The Eleu pulled her off—helped to do it, I should say." Then came the Iroquois—the sturdy, strong, modest, white Iroquois. She never said a word but she's got an awful pull—when she pulls, she pulls. And last came the Fearless with the Dunreggan coming along sulkily behind at the end of the Fearless' hawser. Captain Brokaw hitched up his trousers, cast a look of pride over his tug and simply beamed with delight. He had a right to beam—scarcely here a week, the Fearless tumbles into a small fortune.

When seen by an Advertiser reporter aboard the Dunreggan, Captain G. N. Dixon had the following to say: "When the bark struck I was two miles off-shore and away outside where the charts show reefs. The chart must be wrong. The place where I struck is some distance from the place where the bark lay just before she was pulled off."

"Yes, we jettisoned some cargo, of course, but I can't say how much. Some of the men put aboard last night to help chuck it overboard, when they started to get up a lot of boxes which came first from the main hatch, thought that the boxes contained grain. Do you know those fellows were awfully disappointed when they found it was olive oil. I can't answer half your question; I don't know the answers to them. What's that? I don't remember—I didn't count—I can't say now. I haven't said half the things I've been reported as saying."

It is thought that about 100 tons of the cargo was jettisoned Wednesday night and yesterday. When the Dunreggan got up to the surface she had about twenty inches of water in her hold and was not gaining much, if anything, on the pumps. The pumps have been manned ever since she first leaked, and are going yet.

Yesterday morning Captain Dixon called for a board of survey and one was appointed, consisting of Captain Williamson of the British bark Woolahara, Captain Thompson of the British ship City of Hankow and Captain Jackson of the British ship Halewood. These captains were taken out to the Dunreggan in Barker's launch. Captain Dixon has never before met with disaster during his many years at sea.

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED

(Continued from Page 1.)

memory of a good, brave and magnanimous King, the pride of his people and the worthy perpetrator of the traditions of the house of Savoy, by rallying with unshakable loyalty around his august successor. Italians will prove by their deeds that their institutions do not die."

Queen Margherita has invited Verdi to compose a requiem mass. If he declines, Mascagni will be commissioned. Late this evening it is reported that the body of King Humbert will be brought here on Sunday. Queen Margherita desired to accompany the remains.

Emperor William has notified the Government of his intention to attend the funeral.

A dispatch of condolence has been received from Li Hung Chang.

MONZA, July 31.—The formal act of reciting the death of King Humbert was drawn up at 1 o'clock this morning in the King's bedroom. It was witnessed by Count Rudini, former Minister, and the royal household, the President of the Senate and the Secretary for the Crown. The Ministers and other officials were present.

The body of King Humbert, dressed in black, lies today on the bed ordinarily used by him. Around the massive canopy holding burning tapers at his feet and head of the bed are flowers placed by Queen Margherita, who passed the long hours of the night in prayer by the bed in which the body lies. Father Bignami, the court chaplain, is in immediate charge of the bier. The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan has ordered a requiem mass in all the churches in his diocese.

Enormous numbers of telegrams and letters of condolence continue to arrive.

PLOT ORIGINATED IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the World from Florence says: The World's correspondent has just returned from Prato, where he obtained a detailed account of the antecedents of Gaetano Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert. Bresci was born November 10, 1859, in Colano, a mile from Prato, a manufacturing town of 15,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated fifteen miles north of Florence. He began work as a shoemaker, but studied in the technical school at Prato for a time, and thus became a craftsman. He followed for eight years at a large factory in Prato.

After the strike in 1882 he left Prato and went to work in the Umbria factories at Florence. A year later he returned to Prato, where he was employed in the Ze-

WHERE THE PLOT WAS INCUBATED

NEW YORK, August 2.—Detectives have found the room in which it is claimed that the plot to kill King Humbert was formed. It is on the second floor of a West Hoboken (N. J.) resort for anarchists, and is in the heart of the Italian settlement. The place has not been known as a meeting place for anarchists. There have been no public meetings held there and the room where the men met was kept for the most secret conference purposes.

These detectives say they learned last night from socialists who attended a meeting at the place that less than four months ago two Italians, a man and a woman, arrived in Hoboken, and an important conference was held in this room. At the conference there were anarchists from New York, Brooklyn, the Italian colony in Philadelphia, and from Paterson and West Hoboken. This socialist

ITEMS GLEANED FROM TRAGEDY

The wife of Bresci, the assassin, is destitute in Hoboken. Pennsylvania anarchists rejoice over the murder of King Humbert. It is said that King Humbert's insurance policy aggregated \$7,000,000. Two unsuccessful attempts had previously been made to kill Humbert. The United States will investigate the anarchist groups in this country. The new King is a man of considerable force, who is popular in the army. Monza, the scene of the assassination, is a summer resort about nine miles from Milan. On the public appearance of Victor Emmanuel III the Reds raised the cry of anarchy. Antonio Lanza, accomplice of Bresci, says it was intended to kill Queen Margherita also. Italy has the strong sympathy of

England in return for her moral support in the Boer war.

Bresci is said to have gone to Barcelona last spring to kill the Spanish Minister of the Interior. Police carelessness cost Humbert's life. No precautions were taken after warnings had been received.

Baron Pava, who heard the news at Seabright, N. J., said: "I am shocked and deeply grieved. King Humbert was a good man and loved by all his people."

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LONDON, August 3, 3 45 a. m.—No word comes this morning regarding the fortunes of the comparatively small body of troops believed to be forcing their way toward Peking. The silence is probably due to diligent censorship rather than lack of developments.

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The 4th ASSESSMENT of 10 per cent or \$2.00 per share due June 20th, 1900, with interest from July 20th, 1900, will be delinquent on the 1st day of October, 1900, according to resolution adopted by the stockholders at a special meeting held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 31st day of July, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Nahiiku Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2193

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO Olaa Sugar Co., Assessable Stockholders.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS, Notice is hereby given that the 12th assessment heretofore advertised as of 9 per cent due and payable on the 2nd of August, has been reduced to 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share, due and payable from the 10th day of August, 1900, and delinquent October 10th, 1900, penalty of 1 per cent per month from Sept. 10th, 1900.

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Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2193

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All of the above are payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2193

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The 8th Assessment of 5 per cent or \$2.50 per share is due today, the 1st of August, 1900. Interest will be charged from the 1st day of September and will be delinquent on the 30th day of September, 1900.

The 9th Assessment of 5 per cent or \$2.50 is levied to become due on the 1st day of September, 1900, delinquent 31st day of October, 1900, payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd.
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Treasurer's Office.

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THEO. F. LANSING,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, June 28, 1900.
2199—Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28.

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Treasurer's Office.

In re Dissolution of the Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd.

Whereas, The Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., Ltd., a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such case made and provided duly filed in this office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before Thursday, the 4th day of October, 1900, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treas. Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, August 1, 1900. 2192

URGED TO INVESTIGATE

Grand Jury is Further Charged.

AS TO SUNDAY VIOLATING

Judge Humphreys Commands It to Look Into Liquor Selling At Waikiki.

Before the Grand Jury settled down to business yesterday Judge Humphreys called them into the courtroom and delivered an additional charge to them that was as full of interesting allegations as the charge that was read to them on Monday. It resulted from a talk with one of the hotel-keepers at Waikiki, and its outcome will probably be quite interesting. It is given in full as follows:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: On August the 6th at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, you were impaneled, sworn and charged to enquire into such matters as might be brought to your attention by the Attorney General, as might be given you in charge by this Court, as might be brought to your attention by private matters, and as might be within the personal knowledge of any one of you. Since delivering that charge to you, I have been informed by the proprietor of a resort at Waikiki, Mr. Almy, proprietor of the Waikiki Inn, that he had without any reservation or without any question, engaged in the sale of liquor on Sundays, doing so by virtue of some arrangement with the police, he having understood that he might sell liquor on Sundays and that he would not be prosecuted therefor.

I desire now to charge you that whatever understanding or agreement Mr. Almy or any other person engaged in the sale of liquor may have had with a police officer or any other officer of the Government, no matter who he is or how high his position, it cannot afford him any protection whatever if there has been a violation of the statute law.

AN ALARMING CONDITION.

If the statement made to me by Mr. Almy is true, a most dangerous, alarming and corrupting state of affairs is presented to the people of this Territory. It does not seem to me that any official of this Territory (I do not care how high his position may be) and it does not lie in the mouth of any police officer by his mere whim, caprice or sweet will to say he will set aside or ignore violations of the statute laws of this Territory, and to permit people to do what those laws say shall not be done. A man may be corrupt without taking money. You may be so, gentlemen of the jury, by favoring or the exhibition of moral force.

If, for instance, you refrained from making a presentment by reason of moral fear, if you failed to discharge your duties, failed to recognize the obligations imposed upon you by your oath, you would be quite as corrupt as if you had taken money for refraining from doing so. If any officer, from the High Sheriff down to the humblest policeman on the force, has made any sort of an agreement with any liquor dealer or seller that he might sell liquors on Sunday in violation of law, that officer is corrupt, and the charge against him should be investigated. It should be investigated without fear and without reference to the consequences.

WHO IS A BOARDER?

Our statute provides that "Any holder of a license who shall sell or retail any spirituous liquor or permit the same to be drunk in his house or premises on Sundays, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200." But this section shall not apply to the ordinary supplies furnished to bona fide boarders and lodgers in the house or premises. Mark these words: "This section shall not apply to the ordinary supplies furnished to bona fide boarders and lodgers in the house or premises." The exception is that a person who runs a boarding-house or hotel may, if he has a license, furnish the ordinary supplies to bona fide boarders or lodgers in his house. A man, by going to a so-called boarding-house and simply by writing his name in the register, would not become a bona fide boarder or lodger. A man who goes there to take a dinner or lunch would not be a bona fide boarder or lodger. Perhaps a man who went to one of these places on a Saturday night and remained until Monday morning might come within the contemplation of the statute as a lodger.

It were better that every man on the beach should openly and without license sell liquor on Sundays or at any time that might best suit his pleasure or convenience—it would be better, I say, to have that condition prevail than that any police officer or Government officer should arrogate the power and authority of being unto himself the supreme and final law. Not only under such circumstances would there cease to exist any rights or law in this country, or any liberty, but the result would tend to corruption or, what is worse—favoritism.

ENFORCE THE LAWS.

Take this case: The Sheriff or some other Government officer says to you, if these people are not permitted to sell liquor on Sundays by virtue of their license, some other person will sell it without license, and because the law is going to be violated secretly I will let these people violate it openly. You might just as well say we will appoint a few good men in the community to commit larceny because there are laws against larceny on our statute books and they cannot be enforced. People will commit larceny, so people will sell liquor on Sundays despite the fact that there are laws against it.

But if by enforcing the laws we minimize the offense. For about 50 years slavery has been treated as a felony, and for a long time in England it was a capital offense, and yet, in spite of this fact, men committed burglary. Now suppose the High Sheriff or some other officer should say that owing to the number of burglaries committed in this community and the impossibility of preventing it, I will pick out a few fairly good men and give them the permission to commit burglary because they will do it in a better way. That is an extreme case, but it is a real illustration of the matter in which, before we realize the extent of a wrong, our rights are taken away.

The usurpation of power is the result of a graduated process. A man never becomes wholly bad at once. He begins by doing some little thing that he has no right to do. He is not prosecuted for it. He then does some other little thing that

he has no right to do, for which he is not prosecuted; then he becomes steeped in crime. It is the same with the usurpation of power and authority. It is done a little at a time until finally no law is left.

SEND FOR ALMY!

I say that any understanding with this man to the effect that liquor might be sold to people on Sundays affords neither Mr. Almy nor any other parties any protection whatever, and it is absolutely disgraceful to the officers who entered into the agreement. I desire you to demand for Mr. Almy. You will hear in mind that a man is not compelled to give evidence against himself. Should he decline to testify with regard to these matters, it will be your duty to excuse him. I wish you to go to the bottom of this thing. I wish you to find out what agreement there was between this man and the officers of this Government, that he might violate the laws of this country.

Kindly let what officer entered into such an agreement, and set it forth in the report which you will make to this Court, and the Court will take upon itself to see, by making proper disposition of that report, that similar offenses are not committed. This is a species of favoritism, and it is the first time it has been brought to the attention of this Court. I trust it will be the last. It is the duty of the Sheriff and the Attorney General to enforce the laws, and in this Court neither they nor any other officer can set them aside. You will make careful inquiry into the matter about which I have spoken to you at this time. I may now retire.

KANE INDICTED?

The case against Kane, the native who assaulted a Chinese hackdriver and robbed him of all of his money on the road to Tantalus some weeks ago was before the Grand Jury during the afternoon, and it is understood that an indictment was brought against Kane. The Chinese was brought to the courthouse from the hospital in the patrol wagon and carried up to the Grand Jury room on a stretcher. He was very weak and is still unable to stand or to exert himself at all, but he told his story to the Grand Jurymen, and he was himself a sufficient exhibit against the murderous native. Kane is accused of highway robbery and assault to commit murder, and these indictments will without doubt be brought against him.

The case against the young Portuguese who was accused of taking a warrant for a teacher's salary from the office of the Board of Education and obtaining the cash for it, was likewise before the Grand Jury and it is likely that an indictment will be brought against him also.

It is not likely that the jury will reach the matter of the Waikiki cases, to which Judge Humphreys called their attention in the morning, for a day or so, although they may take it up today. The matter of the charge was discussed only informally at the meeting of the jury in the morning and it was decided to defer action on it until after the criminal cases which they are now considering are disposed of.

HAWAIIAN ARTISTS ROBBED IN 'FRISCO

Quintette Club Members Lose Money and Jewels There.

The members of the Hawaiian Quintette Club or the Hawaiian Glee Club, as the professional card of the organization reads, are at present in San Francisco.

It will be remembered that they left here last year to attend the Omaha exposition. The original members were joined in the States by other musical Hawaiians, and for the past six months the Club has been touring California and meeting with excellent success. Among the places where they have recently filled long engagements are Stockton fair on July 4th, Weststock & Lubin's in Sacramento, where they played a week's engagement, and at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, with the Southwell Opera Company. The glee club is in great demand for private parties at the latter place, and their services are booked for a long time to come.

A short time ago the boys had an unpleasant and expensive experience. They were asleep in their room at No. 234 Kearney street, and a thief entered by way of the rear door and relieved them of their money and jewelry in the middle of the night. The robbery was not discovered until the boys awoke in the morning. The thief considerably left their instruments behind, acting presumably on the principle that he did not want to kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

OARSMEN TRAINING FOR FALL EVENTS

Myrtle's Go Into Quarters at Pearl Harbor on Saturday.

The Healanus had a senior and junior boat out yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Jarrett, Rencar, Waterhouse and Rhodes were in the former boat.

The Myrtles had their senior and junior crews at work yesterday afternoon, also their four-oared burge. Messrs. Judd, Soper, Lishman and Angus comprised the senior aggregation.

The Lollans did not practice yesterday, but expect to make a start this morning.

The Healanus will hold a club meeting some evening this week. Sixteen will be in the party who go down to the Myrtle's training quarters at Pearl Harbor next Saturday. This number includes the captain, trainers and coxswain.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Myrtle Boat Club held last night, the following members were elected: Messrs. H. Simpson, O. St. John Gilbert, R. Sharp and W. Rawlins.

M. H. Flint, the postoffice agent, has had his office moved from the basement of the Capitol to the old government building next to the postoffice on Merchant street. Assistant Superintendent of Public Works will move into the vacated quarters in the Capitol at once.

THE NEED IS GREAT

Bonded Warehouses are Wanted.

ACCOMMODATIONS SMALL

Peacock and Company Would Build To Relieve the Jam if Given a Chance.

The United States customs officials are complaining vigorously of the congestion of cargo on the various wharfs and it looks as if at last something would be done to remedy the difficulty. According to the United States Government laws, bonded warehouses must be private concerns, and it is to the lack of such institutions that the present inconvenient state of affairs in customs circles is attributed.

Customs Officer Stratemeyer, on being interviewed on the subject yesterday, said:

"There is a great and urgent need for more warehouse room here. The United States has no bonded warehouse directly under the supervision of the Federal Government. It would be immensely convenient for us if private warehouses were to be established, and I think that there would be a great deal of money made in such enterprises. Some parties are talking of starting private warehouses, and I have heard the firm of Peacock & Co. mentioned in this connection, but whether the enterprise will be private or not I am not in a position to state. We have got to have more storage room, and that's all there is to it."

"Honolulu has only two closed docks—the Oceanic and the Pacific Mail Companies—the balance are open docks. No foreign or coastwise cargoes are allowed to lie or to be discharged together at the same dock. Treasury Agents Smith and Chance, during their recent visit here, particularly impressed on me the importance of having full and absolute control of all foreign cargoes docked, and advised that every possible effort in this direction be made for the protection of the revenue. As things are today, how can this be satisfactorily accomplished? Foreign and coastwise cargoes must not be mixed up, but it is well nigh impossible to prevent this occurring under existing conditions."

"There is at present big trouble in getting the cargoes cleaned up, as the only fringing plant is the one on the Pacific Mail wharf and everything is rushed there. The Galle's cargo is now in the fringing room and the cargo of the Miowera is lying on the Waikiki end of the Pacific Mail wharf. Both cargoes were discharged last Saturday and are still in the way, notwithstanding a general order issued against cargoes remaining over forty-eight hours on the wharf after being landed."

"There is expected daily from Yokohama with 600 tons of general merchandise, and where it is going to be put I don't know; if her cargo does not have to be fumigated it can be stowed away under the Ewa end of the Mail wharf sheds. The Kilmorey, with a big foreign cargo, is going to Brewer's wharf to discharge tomorrow, but it is a question whether the Collector will permit this to be done until the coastwise cargo lying there is disposed of. The Kilmorey is also delinquent on utilizing the Oceanic wharf on account of the cargo lying there being of coastwise nature."

"It has been proposed to suggest to the United States Government that the Pacific Mail wharf be solely utilized for the purpose of discharging foreign bottom cargoes, and that the wharf be used for the accommodation of coastwise cargo when not otherwise engaged. As things stand today, we get unavoidably behind with our work, and before we can catch up more work pours in."

Messrs. Peacock & Co., it is understood, have made application to be allowed to establish a private bonded warehouse, and if their application is approved, they will go ahead with the work of construction right away. Such a warehouse will be of infinite assistance to the firm in handling their stock and will also relieve the customs authorities in no small degree."

"The establishment of bonded warehouses, under personal supervision, would undoubtedly prove to be a paying investment," remarked a representative of Messrs. Peacock & Co.

SYSTEM NOT YET WORKING.

Distances seem to be too Great for Wireless Telegraph to Bridge.

The reason for the delay in establishing communication by wireless telegraph between Honolulu and Hilo seems to have been due to the fact that the system has not worked well between Lanai and Hawaii. The instruments at Mahukona are set up and ready for use and so are those on Lanai, but still the system does not work properly and now the experts are busy putting in shape the station on Mahukona.

It is likely that in order to communicate with Hawaii it will be necessary to send messages first to Molokai, then to Lanai, then to Maui, and so to Mahukona on Hawaii. This will give better service, but will probably give better service for the communication becomes less perfect the greater distance the stations are apart. T. E. Hobbs, one of the Marconi experts who are here to install the system said yesterday that it was expected that in a few days, as soon as that is as the station on Molokai was in order.

Illicit Distills.

Mrs. Silva and Rita Silva, charged with distilling liquor, were each given three months imprisonment on the spot and a fine of \$100 assessed in each case by Judge Wilcox yesterday afternoon. As the couple were led down stairs the woman set up a cry that was heard a block away. She wailed and shouted in her distress and it was with difficulty that she was calmed down. The case was appealed by their attorney, P. M. Chas. Stewart.

DR. C. B. WOOD WHO WILL BE ILLUSTRIOUS POTENTATE



Dr. Clifford B. Wood, a thirty-second degree Mason of the local fraternity, will upon the arrival of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, be clothed in dignity and glory as Illustrious Potentate of the Hawaiian Temple. This has been practically decided upon, and upon his shoulders will rest the work of the formation of the new temple and its worshipers.

The coming of the caravan of Mystic Shriner, which will rest its dromedaries in the Paradise city of Honolulu and unfurl its mystic banner upon the hot sands of Waikiki, will be an event which will high exceed the famous pilgrimages of Mahomet, the prophet and seer of the Nobles. More mysterious will be their first visit when it is understood that the caravan may first pitch its tent within the smoking crater of Kilauea, Hawaii, and there dedicate unto "merriment, laughter and Allah" the Hawaiian Temple of Mystic Shriners. The motto of the Shriner the world over is:

"Gold that buys health can never be ill spent. Nor hours laid out in harmless amusement."

This will be the keynote of the functions to be held in Honolulu upon the arrival of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The entertainment of the local Masons will be as lavish as they can afford, although it is understood that the visiting Nobles will do their part.

At last accounts it was the intention of the Shriner to sell but 233 tickets for passage on the Zealandia, which has been chartered for the trip to Honolulu and return. So much pressure is being exerted by the Shriner in the East that it is possible a second steamer will also be chartered. Expense is not thought of among the red-tipped Masons and Knights Templar. It is an understood fact that to be-

come a Shriner the Mason must be a man of means, for the Shriner's coffers are not supposed to retain any of the gold that pours into them.

Whereas the Masonic lodges hold their funds for charitable purposes, the Shriner spend all they can rake into the organization. In other words, to use the expression of Dr. Wood, the "Shriner's society is the social organization of the Masons and Knights Templar, and acts as a safety valve."

The gathering that is arranging to come to Honolulu will be a notable one. The Imperial Potentate, Lou B. Windsor of Reed City, Michigan, will head the caravan of Nobles and will dedicate the temple amid the fires of Kilauea. With the Nobles will come their families. It is possible the steamships may go direct from San Francisco to Hilo and visit the volcano before coming here.

The local Masons do not believe that the Shriner will arrive in Honolulu before New Year's Day, as the Imperial Potentate has stated he cannot leave until December or January next. By that time it is believed that sufficient accommodations will be ready for their use.

It was through the Islam Temple of San Francisco that the local Shriner obtained their charter and at first expected the Illustrious Potentate of the Temple to perform the dedication ceremony here, until the Imperial Potentate signified his intention of joining the pilgrimage. Hundreds of friends of the Shriner are expected to visit Honolulu during their stay, using the regular passenger steamships in their travels.

Dr. Wood says they have counted on about twenty Masons and Knights Templar being inducted into the fee, as they themselves wished to have their share of fun out of the many others eligible to become Shriner. The pressure has been too great, however, and a much larger number may be made apart of at the hands of the visitors. Knights Templar and thirty-second degree Masons only are eligible to belong to this organization.

MISSIONARIES WHO WILL COME HERE

Woman's Board Will Entertain Workers From China.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions took place yesterday afternoon at Central Union Church. There was a large attendance and the business of the meeting was of considerable importance to Christian workers.

The ladies decided to prepare an entertainment for any refugee missionaries from China who may be passengers aboard the Hongkong Maru, which is expected on Saturday. They have received information that many of the missionaries preferred returning to their homes on the Mainland rather than burden the missionaries in Japan by their presence. A committee was appointed to make whatever preparations are necessary to give them a fitting welcome.

A relief sum of \$50 was appropriated to assist those missionaries who may be in need of ready money, but at all events the amount will be used for their benefit. An appropriation of \$25 for the relief of the famine stricken ones in India was made and the amount forwarded to the relief bureau in India.

A paper prepared by Mrs. Bishop on the life of the Rev. William Richards, one of the early missionary workers of Hawaii, was read. Miss Talcott reported on the Japanese missionary labors performed amongst the Japanese colony of Honolulu. She also gave some interesting items from a letter relating to some of the missionaries well known to Honolulu who were in China at the outbreak of the Boxer movement. Among these are Mr. Porter and his sister who are reported alive in Japan at present. Information was also given that there were forty others who had escaped and were now domiciled at Kobe school.

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham who recently returned from a long visit on the Mainland gave a brief account of the various missionary meetings she had visited while away, four of them being great events.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde presided at the meeting.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Dr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Peacock, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Down Again

In prices is the market for dry and feed, and I follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study out a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

Cummins' Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

25 and 50 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE RECOMMENDED REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS. "The Dean of Westminster's Verger writes: 'I was afflicted to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice.'"

LOWELL BARNES, Esq., the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

Mr. Thomas HENNER, Chemist, Llandudno, October 1st, 1896, writes: "Singularly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR SUPPLIES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c. &c. SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, N.Z., ZEALAND, AND CANE (NORTH ISLAND). Bottles 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. &c.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

A POLICE SAMPSON.

Palanapa Handles Men as if They Were Demijohns.

Police officer Palanapa last night brought in two Spaniards who were noisy on the street. When he arrested the noisier of the two the man's companion assaulted the officer. Palanapa immediately took one in each hand and dragged them to the station where they were charged with drunkenness. Palanapa has the reputation of being one of the strongest men on the force, although one of the youngest, and only a few nights ago tackled a crowd of six fighters singlehanded and brought three of them to the station house without assistance.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union & National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd. HONOLULU.

—AGENTS FOR THE— Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162. Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses. Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital £s 10,000,000.00 Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums 23,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO., LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

GEOLOGY OF OAHU ISLAND

Review of Hitchcock's Pamphlet.

NOTES BY SERENO BISHOP

An Interesting Treatise on the Formation of the Land We Live in.

In the Friend, Dr. Sereno Bishop reviews most intelligently a pamphlet entitled the "Geology of Oahu," which is a report of geological observations and conclusions respecting the Island of Oahu, made by Professor Charles H. Hitchcock, LL.D., including three pages of "Notes on the Tertiary Geology of Oahu," by W. H. Dall. Although the geology of this island has been extensively discussed before, by Prof. J. D. Dana, by Prof. W. T. Brigham, by W. Lowthian Green, by Capt. C. E. Dutton, by Messrs. W. D. Alexander, A. B. Lyons and Walter Maxwell, yet Dr. Hitchcock's work constitutes a valuable manual of the subject, with important additions to previous knowledge, says Dr. Bishop. Besides observations made during two previous visits, Dr. Hitchcock in 1888-89, carefully inspected a great number of locations, especially along the line of the Oahu railway, the Nuuanu Pali, and the series of secondary craters along the coast.

A leading place is given to the original representation of the Kaala range, and the Koolau range. The former is much older than the other, as evidenced in many ways. Volcanic activity had perhaps ceased on Kaala, before the Koolau mountain had been built up by its eruptions much above the surface of the ocean. Dr. Hitchcock develops the fact pointed out by Dana, that enormous outflows of lava from the northern half of Koolau mountain flooded and built up the broad plateau between Ewa and Waialua. The already deeply eroded canyons of the Kaala range were invaded by this plateau lava, and their lower parts buried thereunder. Similar elevated plains have been built up by like means in Waimea, between Maunakea and Kohala mountain, also between Maunakea and Maunaloa. One may conjecture that before the deep subsidence of Oahu the Waialua plateau was as high as Waimea, although now 1,700 feet lower.

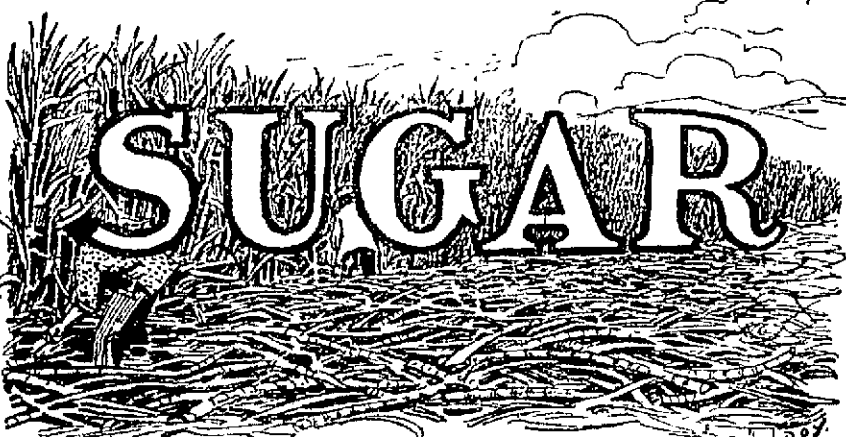
Dr. Hitchcock adopts the now generally accepted conclusion that Dr. Dana was in error in believing the great Kaneohe amphitheater to be the remains of an ancient caldera or crater. The vast Koolau precipice from Nuuanu Pali to Waikane is not the effect of a fault or breakdown, but is entirely produced by atmospheric erosion or weathering. The prevailing and heaviest rainstorms were from the northeast, resulting in vastly greater erosion on that side of the range. A similar result is conspicuous on the west side of the Kaala range, and from a like cause. There the east side of the mountain was protected by the Koolau range from the easterly rains, and the heaviest torrents of rain were westerly, and down that side of the mountain even more completely than in Koolau.

On page 30, Dr. Hitchcock briefly discusses the limestone bluff at Kahuku, already considered by Dr. Dana in his "Characteristics of Volcanoes." This remarkable bluff, he says, "consists of coral rock up to 60 feet, capped by blown calcareous sand now firmly consolidated, which may extend inland to a height of 250 feet." Here we must contradict the eminent geologist by denying that any part of it is "coral." It is obviously formed above water, which abounds between Kahuku and Waialua, on Maui, to be distinguished from the very hard and compact marine sandstone which takes a fine polish. The latter is cemented by sea water underneath deep sand beaches, and is composed entirely of hard fragments of sea shells.

Captain Dutton failed to distinguish apart these marine and subaerial sandstones, and thus betrayed into the enormous blunder of imputing the Waialua and Waikapu sandstones to a former period of submergence, whereas they are obviously formed above water, and that district was plainly never subjected to marine action. Off the Laie shore are a peninsula and an island which are mainly composed of the same fragile laminated sandstone; but this has become hardened by a later submergence. The land had evidently sunk after the sand-dunes were created, but again emerged with the elevation of the coral reefs all around the island.

Dr. Hitchcock made special inspection of most of the secondary craters fringing the coast of Oahu, which he long ago comparatively recent period. He visited each of the five craters of the Laeola group, which are located on the Ewa and Oahu plantations, and whose widespread ejections of ashes, now decomposed, constitute the exceptional richness of the soil which yields such unprecedented crops of sugar. Like the Kaala mountain on whose flanks they rest, these cones are much older than the Honolulu series from Salt Lake to Koko Head, whose soft tuff is only partially eroded. Dr. Hitchcock, however, seems to impute greater age to the latter, apparently misled by Dall's erroneous assignment of Diamond Head to the Tertiary period.

With that conclusion of W. H. Dall we are strenuously at variance. He thinks that Diamond Head was thrown up in the very ancient Pliocene period. He tries to make out that the Achelonic (land shells) imbedded in the breccia at the foot of Diamond Head are ancient types, whereas the expert J. T. Gulick found no essential differ-



Willitt & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal published at New York on July 19, 1899.

THE WEEK.—Raw sugar advanced 1-16. Refined advanced 10. Net cash quotations are: Muscovades, 4.31c; Centrifugal, 4.51c; Granulated, 5.88c. Receipts, 31,630 tons. Milling, 41,000 tons. Total stock in four ports, 145,023 tons, against 155,493 tons last week, and 244,367 tons a year ago. Exports to the United States from all countries, estimated, 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, coast and freight, 12 1/2 cwt. for 54 degree analysis. First market: German Granulated, f. o. b. Hamburg, 13s 3d, equal to 5.34c, New York, duty paid.

Spot Foreign Granulated.—The demand is fair and the supply increased. Russian Crystals, 5.88c; fine Austrian, 5.70c; Dutch, 5.82c asked. For import, Dutch Granulated, August shipment, 15s 1/4d, c and f, equal to 5.65c, duty paid. Fine Austrian Granulated for July-August shipment closed out.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 170,023 tons, against 122,923 tons last week and 335,577 tons last year, a decrease of 165,554 tons under last year.

STATISTICS BY SPECIAL CABLES.—Cuba.—The six principal ports: Receipts, 1,590, exports, 4,300; stock, 24,000 tons, against 11,000 tons last year, two centrals grinding against none last year.

Europe.—Stocks in Europe, 32,000 tons, against 1,097,000 tons last week, and 1,097,493 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,062,023 tons, against 1,229,923 tons last week, and 1,493,000 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 1,410,584 tons at even date of July 1st last year. The deficiency of stock is 340,057 tons, against a deficiency of 326,736 tons last week, and an excess of 56,023 tons December 28th, 1898.

RAWS.—A continuance of the remarkably favorable conditions in the sugar world for high prices for sugar caused a further rise of 1-16 per pound to be paid this week. All available sugars at this price were readily taken and at the close sellers are holding for 1-16 further advance, with fair prospect of obtaining it. The receipts fell off 11,000 tons from the previous week, which is a hint to sellers to remain firm.

New Java sugars of June shipment and low cost will begin to arrive in moderate quantities only during August, and preparations are making for an early Louisiana cane and Michigan beet sugar crop in September. These crops may not be marketed at present prices under the extraordinary conditions of the trade continue in full force, which is no likely. For the present, however, all the prospects are favorable for full maintenance of prices, and even further improvement during the next six or eight weeks as the available supply, meanwhile, is uncomfortably small. By the middle of September, however, large receipts of Java sugars may be expected and the buyers will experience some relief.

REFINED.—Following the rise in raw a 10c per 100 pounds advance in refined was made, and even at this advance, which brings the difference between raw and refined to 1.08c per pound, the demand is but slightly checked. There is a free chance for refined until the domestic crops of sugar appear late in September, and buyers will no doubt be protected in prices until then. 1.08c is not the largest difference known in the trade; the difference has occasionally been 1.28c per 100 pounds. However, at 1.08c it may be well to begin to use some caution in purchases beyond September. Orders are taken at present prices for delivery up to August 31st. The American refinery's shipments are delayed about three weeks, while Howells and Arbuckle's deliveries are behind about one week. Soft grades, Nos. 3 to 16, are shaded 10 points. Market closes strong with upward tendency.

SUGAR IN WALL STREET.—The bull pool marked sugar up to 12 1/4% on favorable combination of a good general market and good sugar trade conditions. It is not well to have over confidence, however. The right people are not in the movement perhaps and before November it may be bought much lower. Refiners are making "hay while the sun shines," but it is not to be expected that Louisiana and beet sugar interests will participate in present scale of profits when they begin marketing in September. Sugar stock closed at 12 1/4%, and should continue strong under present influences until the bull pool liquidates. Six per cent dividends is doubtless the rate for this year, say equal 5 per cent at 12 1/2.

ence in them from present species. Dall says, "The conclusion to which I came was that the whole mass of Diamond Head had been slowly deposited in comparatively shallow water, and gradually elevated. The ejection of material at first must have been intermittent with long quiescent periods, to enable the shore to have been repopulated with mollusks and corals." Those mollusks and corals are found in the layers of breccia and were evidently fragments of the coral reef through which the eruption of the crater had torn its vent.

Mr. Dall evidently lacks the proper conception of the process of formation of a tuff cone like Diamond Head. That process is extremely rapid. The hot mud is driven high into the air, and falls in vast showers around the vent, building up a ring of soft, laminated tuff rock, which at once cements and adheres. If the showers are more intermittent, with "long quiescent periods" intervening, that would be evidenced by layers of soil interposed between the laminae or strata of tuff, which is not the case. Diamond Head was evidently the product of a single gigantic explosion, and not of a protracted succession of volcanic activities. It is older than the Koko Heads, because more deeply fluted by weathering, but cannot be older than the Pleistocene. Mr. Dall may be correct in referring to the extinct fossil species of oyster found in some Pearl Harbor beds, to the Pliocene. But he seems to go very far, in saying that "it is probable that Oahu was land, inhabited, by animals, as early as the Eocene." The immense erosions of Oahu prove a great antiquity—but, the Eocene?

Dr. Hitchcock seems disposed to accept the hypothesis of Professor Agassiz that vast aggregations of limestone accumulate on the ocean floor, and by their weight engender fissures through which volcanic eruptions break forth. Dr. H. thinks it not improbable that such limestone beds underlie the mountains of Oahu. But the evidence seems to confine the existence of limestone beds to the fringing coral reefs. It is characteristic of the secondary craters along the coast to have discharged great quantities of limestone, coral and shells. But no calcareous matter seems to have been thrown out by interior craters like Tantalus or Luakaha. If the vents of those craters came through limestone beds three or four miles below, surely some fragments of the white rock would have been torn off and brought to the surface. I have never seen any trace of calcareous matter in the older lavas of our mountains. There is certainly none in the varied ejecta of the great explosion of 1790 from Kilauea. I think those alleged limestone beds under our mountains have no existence.

Dr. Hitchcock's four pages on our artesian wells are highly instructive, and embody a quantity of important facts. He finds no law for determining the depth of the wells. There does seem to be a general rule that the deeper wells are those farthest seawards from the general slope of the mountain mass. On pages 65-67 is an "Order of Events in the Geological History of Oahu." Seventeen numbers are named in the series. We should make the "accumulation of dunes" in 17 precede the "depression" in 16, for reasons indicated above. The whole discussion is carefully arranged and easy to understand. It should be widely read and studied by residents of Oahu to obtain an intelligent apprehension of the rocks constantly in sight.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by H. I. Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Mrs. Sanford B. Dole was among the Kilauea passengers for Hawaii, and will join the Governor in Kona.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Attorney J. M. Vivas suffered a severe stroke of paralysis on Friday and he is now at the Honolulu Sanitarium in a very serious condition.

Some time ago Mr. Vivas had a slight attack of paralysis, from which he thought he had entirely recovered. It affected the right side only the muscles of the face being particularly troublesome. But on Friday Mr. Vivas suffered another stroke while on the streets and so serious did his condition seem at the outset that his recovery was despaired of. He was taken to his house first and later to the sanitarium, where he has since been. Under the care of the physicians there Mr. Vivas improved somewhat and his condition yesterday was much more favorable although his right side is almost entirely paralyzed.

Mr. Vivas is one of the best known Portuguese in the city. He is an old resident having come to the Islands with the first of the Portuguese colony. He has been prominent among his people always. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, was for some time Portuguese interpreter for the courts and has held other public positions.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Plan for Labor Day.

There will be a meeting of the mechanics and laboring men of the city in the Plumber's hall on Fort and Beretania streets tomorrow evening for the purpose of discussing plans for the celebration of Labor Day, September 3rd. All who are interested are requested to attend as it is intended to make the celebration one of the biggest that has ever been held here.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of exfoliants. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



REDUCED FACT-SUMMARY



beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of eruptions and scales and soften the thickened outside, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe the inflamed surface, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & CO., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. Foreign Disp. and Chem. Co., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., LIMITED.

Commission Merchants
... AND ...
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.
Harness, Vehicles, Etc.
Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Kids Kan Kut Kans Kwick

—WITH—

Keen Kutter Kan Openers

Which reminds us that the last lot of these fine openers went off like hot cakes and we have another lot that will be along soon. In the mean time we have plenty of

Keen Kutter

SHEARS AND SCISSORS, also a fine line of K. K. POCKET KNIVES. All Keen Kutter goods are guaranteed by the makers and we replace any defective article in this line if same is returned to us.

Chisels, Gouges, Bits, Tin Snips and lots of other tools in the Keen Kutter line will interest you in price and quality.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

SOLE HONOLULU AGENTS FOR K. K. GOODS.

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E. BURK, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER
SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. Analyses are GUARANTEED in every respect. For other particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

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AGENTS FOR

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Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted
to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all rheumatic complaints.
Free from Mercury. Enlarged and improved of 30
years. In boxes of 41 each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

KAHIKINI, MAUI.

On Saturday, Sept. 1st, at 12 noon front entrance of Judiciary Building will be sold at Public Auction the Government land of Kahikini, Maui, containing about 100 acres. Term of Lease 5 years. Feb. 1st, 1901. Upset rental \$300 per year payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease is on further condition that lessee shall expend not less than \$500 per year in erecting lantana and that any agricultural land may be taken by the Government for settlement purposes without reduction in rent.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The Governor directs that notice be given that the following persons have been appointed members of the Tax Appeal Court:

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

William F. Allen, President.
Samuel K. Kane,
George R. Carter.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

William A. McKay, President.
Charles C. Copp,
William L. Decoto.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

G. P. Tullock, President.
John A. Maguire,
Louis S. August.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Frederick S. Lyman, President.
E. W. Barnard,
C. R. Blacow.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

William T. Lucas, President.
H. K. Kahale,
W. I. Wells.

HENRY E. COOPER.

Secretary of the Territory.
Capitol, August 1, 1900. 2199-5613

NOTICE.

The Board of Registration for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, will hold the following meetings:

Friday, Aug. 31, at Wailuku Court House, 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Saturday, Sept. 1, at Wailuku Court House, 9 a. m. to 12 p. m., 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 3, at Kihel Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 4, at Kahului Custom House, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.; at Wailuku Court House, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 5, at Hana Post Office, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Thursday, Sept. 6, at Hana Post Office, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Friday, Sept. 7, at Hamoa Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Saturday, Sept. 8, at Nahiku Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 10, at Kipahulu Plantation Office, 12 m. to 5 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 11, at Kaupo School House, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 12, at Ulupalakua Court House, 12 m. to 4 p. m.
Thursday, Sept. 13, at Keokea, Kula, (J. Kamakahi's house), 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Friday, Sept. 14, at Makawao Court House, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; at Kahului Plantation Office, 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Saturday, Sept. 15, at Kaupakalua School House, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; at Makawao Post Office, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 17, at Lahaina Court House, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 18, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 19, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Thursday, Sept. 20, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Friday, Sept. 21, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Saturday, Sept. 22, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Sunday, Sept. 23, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Monday, Sept. 24, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Tuesday, Sept. 25, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Wednesday, Sept. 26, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Thursday, Sept. 27, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Friday, Sept. 28, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Saturday, Sept. 29, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Sunday, Sept. 30, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Monday, Oct. 1, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
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Tuesday, Jan. 1, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Wednesday, Jan. 2, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Thursday, Jan. 3, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Friday, Jan. 4, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Saturday, Jan. 5, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Sunday, Jan. 6, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Monday, Jan. 7, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Jan. 8, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 9, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Thursday, Jan. 10, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Friday, Jan. 11, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Saturday, Jan. 12, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Sunday, Jan. 13, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Monday, Jan. 14, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Tuesday, Jan. 15, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Wednesday, Jan. 16, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Thursday, Jan. 17, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Friday, Jan. 18, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Saturday, Jan. 19, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Sunday, Jan. 20, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Monday, Jan. 21, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Jan. 22, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 23, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Thursday, Jan. 24, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Friday, Jan. 25, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Saturday, Jan. 26, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Sunday, Jan. 27, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Monday, Jan. 28, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Tuesday, Jan. 29, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Wednesday, Jan. 30, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Thursday, Jan. 31, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Friday, Feb. 1, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Saturday, Feb. 2, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Sunday, Feb. 3, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Monday, Feb. 4, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Feb. 5, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 6, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Thursday, Feb. 7, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Friday, Feb. 8, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Saturday, Feb. 9, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Sunday, Feb. 10, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Monday, Feb. 11, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Tuesday, Feb. 12, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
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Saturday, Feb. 16, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Sunday, Feb. 17, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Monday, Feb. 18, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Feb. 19, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 20, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
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Thursday, Feb. 28, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Friday, Feb. 29, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Saturday, Feb. 30, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Sunday, Mar. 1, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Monday, Mar. 2, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Mar. 3, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Wednesday, Mar. 4, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Thursday, Mar. 5, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Friday, Mar. 6, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Saturday, Mar. 7, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Sunday, Mar. 8, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Monday, Mar. 9, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Tuesday, Mar. 10, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
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Sunday, Mar. 29, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Monday, Mar. 30, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Mar. 31, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Wednesday, Apr. 1, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Thursday, Apr. 2, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Friday, Apr. 3, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Saturday, Apr. 4, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Sunday, Apr. 5, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Monday, Apr. 6, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Tuesday, Apr. 7, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Wednesday, Apr. 8, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Thursday, Apr. 9, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Friday, Apr. 10, at Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Saturday, Apr. 11, at